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USSR Report

AGRICULTURE

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MAJOR CROP PROGRESS AND WEATHER REPORTING

MORE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS TO BE PRODUCED

Alma Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jun 82 p 1

[Article: "Exemplary Care for the Planted Areas"]

[Text] The country's food program that was adopted at the May Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee has received nationwide approval. Agricultural workers have begun to implement it with shock work on the fields and farms. "The most immediate task," says the decree of the Plenum of the Party Central Committee concerning the food program, "is to achieve this year an essential increase in the productivity of farming and animal husbandry, to provide for fulfillment and overfulfillment of state plans for procurements of grain, meat, milk and other products, to ensure prompt processing and complete preservation of them, and to create a reliable basis for more rapid advancement of agricultural production in subsequent years."

Even this year farmers of Kazakhstan must produce no less than 28 million tons of grain, and a good deal of potatoes, vegetables, sugar beets, groat crops and other crop growing products. During the period of spring field work they did a good deal to lay a solid basis for the next harvest.

Spring crops occupy 29 million hectares in the republic this year, which is more than last year. Grain crops (including corn) have been planted on 23.4 million hectares, and 15.3 million of these have been allotted for the main food crop--wheat. Plans were overfulfilled for planting pulse crops, millet, buckwheat, rice, cotton and sunflowers. The last hectares are being planted in vegetable crops.

It is now important to ensure that the planted areas are properly tended. The task consists in implementing a complex of organizational and agrotechnical measures on each sovkhos and kolkhoz in order to raise a large crop. Special attention should be devoted to fighting against weeds, pests and diseases of agricultural crops. Chemical treatment of the planted areas with herbicides should be done promptly and well. As of the beginning of June this work had been done on an area of more than 400,000 hectares in the republic. The availability of toxic chemicals and technical equipment makes it possible to do chemical weeding promptly and in the necessary volumes on all farms.

The past few days of rainy weather in a number of rayons have created favorable conditions for the growth of weeds, and therefore all farms must step up the fight against them with interrow cultivation. At the same time it is necessary to top

dress the planted areas with mineral fertilizers, thus creating optimal conditions for the growth and development of the crop plants. Special attention must be given to areas planted in sugar beets, cotton, potatoes, vegetables, melon and other row crops.

Extremely difficult conditions have arisen this year in the southern oblasts: the severe heat and inadequate amount of moisture in the soil have brought about great complications in obtaining shoots of sugar beets. For these reasons, on a number of farms the areas planted in them have turned out to be less than planned. This makes it incumbent on managers and specialists of the farms and all sugar beet growers to take the necessary measures to ensure that the best conditions are created on each field for the plants to accumulate a maximum yield and, as a result of this, to make sure that each sovkhos and kolkhoz obtains the planned yield of sweet roots and fulfills the plan for their procurements. It therefore becomes exceptionally important to tend the planted areas promptly. In the near future the plants in the rows should be thinned and the weeds should be removed from all areas planted in sugar beets. But this work is being delayed on a number of farms of Alma-Atinskaya and Dzhambul'skaya oblasts. They are also slow in doing interrow loosening and top dressing with mineral fertilizers. These arrears must be eliminated immediately.

Because of good water supply irrigation and planting at the best times, field workers of Chirchik'skaya Oblast obtained good shoots of cotton on the entire area. It is planted on 126,000 hectares this year. Herbicides were applied to the entire area before planting in order to destroy the weeds, and mineral fertilizers were applied with planting. A larger area than last year--48,700 hectares--was planted with hulled cotton seeds. The task now consists in tending the plants on each field and section promptly and well, top dressing with mineral fertilizers everywhere, irrigating the planted areas, and promptly carrying out chemical treatment of the planted areas to fight against pests and diseases.

Industrial and improved technology is being used for cultivating corn and other crops on significant areas this year. Many farms have strictly observed the necessary operations for preparing the soil and planting, and this should provide for clean fields and normal conditions for the growth and development of the plants. But on certain fields it is necessary to carry out additional interrow cultivation, top dressing and other agrotechnical devices.

Along with caring for the planted areas it is now necessary to organize the preparation and cultivation of the fallow areas. The sovkhoses and kolkhoses of Kustanayskaya and Pavlodarskaya oblasts have arranged this work well and have cultivated more than three-fourths of the fallow fields. At the same time there has been delay in turning over the fallow in Aktyubinskaya, Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya, Karagandinskaya, Kokchetavskaya, Turgayskaya, Tselinogradskaya and Semipalatinskaya oblasts.

Grain growers must remember that clean and well-tended fallow means large yields in future years. They should make sure that during the summer all farms apply the maximal quantity of organic fertilizers to the fields and treat them with the necessary doses of mineral fertilizers.

Exemplary care of the planted areas is a guarantee of high productivity of the fields. It is necessary to conduct all operations and not to allow deviations from the stipulated technology. The agrochemical service plays an especially large role here. The efforts of specialists should be directed toward skillfully organizing the labor of the workers, teaching them progressive devices, and providing for the most efficient utilization of technical equipment and labor resources.

During this busy period of struggling for a large harvest, party committees and local party organizations are called upon to mobilize the people for fulfillment of the responsible tasks of the day and, in conjunction with managers and specialists, arrange efficient interaction among production units and increase the effectiveness of competition. It is important to make sure that advanced practice is widely disseminated, to utilize moral and material stimuli correctly, and to do everything necessary to create good production and cultural-living conditions for the machine operators and the field workers.

The agricultural workers are exerting all possible efforts so that in the second year of the five-year plan they will raise a good harvest of all agricultural crops, make a worthy contribution to the food program that was approved by the May Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and mark the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR with new successes.

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CSO: 1824/393

MAJOR CROP PROGRESS AND WEATHER REPORTING

PECULIARITIES OF RAISING GRAIN ON VIRGIN LAND DISCUSSED

Alma Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 7 May 82 p 1

[Article: "The Grain of Virgin Land"]

[Excerpts] Virgin land and grain--these two words have long been equivalent in Kazakhstan. When we speak about virgin land we mean primarily the republic's large amount of grain. Today most of the grain in Kazakhstan is planted on virgin land. And in any year the volumes of production and procurements of commercial grain and forage crops in the republic depend on how the farmers work it.

Under the Eleventh Five-Year Plan Kazakhstan is to increase grain production to 28-29 million tons, so that by 1985 it will produce no less than 1.32 billion poods of grain. Each oblast must make its contribution to carrying this task out, but the greatest increase in grain production, as usual, is expected to come from virgin land oblasts. The farms of Northern Kazakhstan have the possibility of doing this. As was pointed out at the 5th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Republic Communist Party, this involves expansion of the planted areas, increased productivity of the fields on the basis of advancement of the science of farming, elimination of irregularity in productivity, and reduction of the number of farms that produce less grain. Party, soviet and agricultural agencies and managers and specialists of the sovkhozes and kolkhozes must work constantly on carrying out this task.

The considerable reserves at the disposal of farmers of virgin land oblasts are shown by the following example. Each year the main grain regions of the republic fail to harvest a large quantity of grain simply because they are still planting immense areas with unregionalized strains of wheat, barley and other grain crops. Thus in Kustanayskaya, Kokchetavskaya and Severo-Kazakhstanskaya oblasts, in addition to the five or six regionalized strains of spring wheat they cultivate two or three times as many strains each year. Last year almost 140,000 hectares were planted in unregionalized spring wheat in the republic. By the most modest calculations, 1.5-2 quintals of wheat per hectare are lost because of this.

There are many farms and entire rayons that have achieved stable large yields on virgin land. This has also largely determined the stability of the results of grain production in Kazakhstan as a whole. But today the farmers of the republic must carry out a more difficult task--to increase the productivity of the grain crops to 20 quintals per hectare. This goal has been earmarked this year by many

farms of Severo-Kazakhstanskaya, Kustanayskaya, Kokchetavskaya and Tselinogradskaya oblasts. The path to such yields is an advanced science of farming.

In struggling to increase grain production the grain growers must take advantage of all possibilities. The initiative of the farmers on Tselinogradskaya Oblast is worthy of approval. This year they are expanding the areas planted in grain crops by 200,000 hectares as a result of utilizing solonchaks land and planting feed crops on it, and also plowing up old grassy areas. In addition to this they have committed themselves to increasing the productivity of grain crops to an average of 11.5 quintals per hectare in the oblast. This is the practical response of the virgin land farmers to the criticism that was directed against them at the 5th Plenum of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan.

It is now a busy time on the virgin fields. Thousands of sets of equipment have gone out onto the areas of the future harvest. Each hour is valuable as the machine operators seal in the moisture and carry out preplanting cultivation of the soil. The seeders will soon go out onto the fields. The task of party, soviet and agricultural agencies is to mobilize the agricultural workers to conduct spring field work at the best times and on a high agrotechnical level. The fate of the next crop is being decided today. It is necessary to do everything possible so that in the second year of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan the grain growers of Kazakhstan will multiply the successes they have achieved and again gladden the homeland with a large crop.

11772

CSO: 1824/393

MAJOR CROP PROGRESS AND WEATHER REPORTING

BRIEFS

UZBEKISTAN GRAIN HARVEST--Tashkent, 24 Jun--In the extreme southern portion of Uzbekistan, on farms in the Surkhan-Sherabadskaya Valley, the harvesting of grain crops from irrigated fields has been completed. Sixty five quintals of grain per hectare were obtained at the Pogranichnik Sovkhoz. The advance forecast for Surkhandar'inskaya Oblast on the whole has been surpassed. An average of 41 quintals of grain per hectare was obtained here. More than 1,100 combine units are harvesting the grain crops on the steppe fields in Kashkadar'inskaya Oblast. At the Sovkhoz imeni Akhunbabayev, the crop has already been harvested from 10,000 hectares -- one half of the grain fields. The harvesting team of combine operator Dzhuman Lapasov has shipped approximately 3,000 tons of barley and wheat to the threshing floor. Many farms in the southern and central zones of Uzbekistan are selling grain to the state. The initial 100,000 tons of grain have been delivered to the elevators. /Text/ /Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 25 Jun 82 p 3/ 7026.

UNWANTED RAINFALL--The blossoming valleys and mountainous regions of Tadzhikistan were struck by driving rainfall of rare intensity. Over a period of 7 hours, 30 millimeters of precipitation, or more than the 2 month norm, fell over Dushanbe and the neighboring slopes of the Gissarskiy mountain range. This is the first time in 50 years that the republic's hydrometeorological service has recorded such a phenomenon at this time of year. The specialists consider such driving rainfall to be especially dangerous, since it causes uncontrollable floods and landslides. /Text/ /Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Jul 82 p 6/ 7026

TADZHIK SSR SECONDARY SOWINGS--The fields of golden grain stand out clearly against the green cotton plantations. Earlier, these sectors remained empty following harvesting of the crop. Today they are being sown immediately in corn. In the spring there was almost no rain. Hot weather prevailed in the Vakhsh River Valley, in a large portion of Leninabadskaya Oblast and partially in Kulyabskaya Oblast. Secondary sowings are being carried out in all areas. The plans call for two crops to be obtained from 3,000 hectares. In Tursunzadevskiy and Gissarskiy Rayons and on farms in Leninabadskaya Oblast, old and sparse alfalfa tracts have been replowed and sown in corn. The specialists considered it to be of greater value to obtain 60-70 quintals of grain from each hectare as opposed to obtaining 2-3 non-full value cuttings. This year the republic's granaries are being augmented by the harvesting of expanded corn plantings, cultivated using the industrial technology. Such sowings occupy 16,000 hectares. The workers in Kurgan-Tyubinskaya Oblast, taking into account a secondary sowing, expect to increase considerably their grain harvest. The party organizations and farm leaders are striving to make greater use of this reserve. The technology for cultivating two crops and the work methods of leading workers are being studied in the various areas.

It is expected that the area of post-harvest sowings will be expanded noticeably next year. During this current five-year plan, vast expanses of the Dangarinskaya Steppe region -- the chief grain region of Tadzhikistan -- will be irrigated. The water of the Nurek artificial sea will be used for irrigating 154,000 hectares of dry land. As yet, non-irrigation farming is being carried out here. In some areas the drought conditions caused damage to the fields. The harvest operations are in full swing at the present time. These operations are expanding with each possible day, as they approach the piedmont and high mountainous regions. On the irrigated lands, the combines are followed immediately by the tractors and sowing machines. But the secondary sowings have not been organized in an efficient manner in all areas, not even in this same Kurgan-Tyubinskaya Oblast. Meanwhile, it will be impossible to obtain a second crop if too much time is lost. And this is an important reserve, the use of which can and must augment the granaries. /by O. Latifi/ /Excerpts/ /Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jul 82 p 1/ 7026

INITIAL GRAIN HARVEST--Tashkent, 3 Jul--The completion of the first grain harvest campaign at the new Novbakhov Sovkhoz in Tashkent's Oblast represented a great labor achievement for the workers. Under drought conditions, they succeeded in obtaining 15 quintals of wheat from each hectare of non-irrigated land. "But the land will be non-irrigated only for the first year" stated the director of the farm organized in January, A. Kazakbayev, "The route of the Parkent'skiy Canal, presently under construction, passes 2 kilometers from the sovkhov's fields. Thus next season we expect to raise the return from each hectare -- this time irrigated land -- to 40 quintals. In all, the machine operators, who had been merged together into complex detachments, required only 6 days in which to complete their harvest work on almost 1,000 hectares. The area is still small, but then this is in the nature of an experiment. The grain growers carried out an inspection to see whether or not the land dried out by the sun in the foothills of the Chatkal Range could be of any benefit to the people. The results exceeded all expectations: even in the steppe zones the grain growers of Uzbekistan do not obtain such yields from non-irrigated land. /Text/ /Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 25 Jun 82 p 3/ 7026

KIRGHIZ SSR HARVEST PREPARATIONS--Osh--A green light has been given for the motor vehicles carrying grain on the roads leading to the elevators and grain receiving points in southern Kirgiziya. The kolkhozes and sovkhovs have commenced selling grain from the new crop to the state. The republic's procurement specialists have made thorough and timely preparations for the harvest campaign. All of the storehouses, receiving-unloading and processing mechanisms and laboratory equipment have all been put in proper working order. The continuous around-the-clock acceptance of grain is being carried out by 120 truck-mounted loaders, one fourth of which are intended for serving large trucks and motor vehicle trains. /Text/ /Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 20 Jun 82 p 1/ 7026

POST-HARVEST SOWINGS--Ashkhabad--On the fields of Turkmenistan, soil cultivation units and sowing machines are following in the wake of the harvesting assemblies: corn is being sown on tracts from which the winter grain crops have just been harvested. In addition to the principal fields, corn will be grown for the first time this year on 10,000 hectares of late sowings. The plans call for no less than 60 quintals of grain to be obtained from each hectare. /Text/ /Moscow TRUD in Russian 22 Jun 82 p 1/ 7026

A SECOND CROP--Ashkhabad, 24 Jun--The machine operators in Ashkhabadskaya Oblast have completed harvesting their grain crops. The farms carried out their mowing and threshing during the best periods. The harvest was higher than that of last year. Throughout Gyaurskiy Rayon on the whole, for example, more than 23 quintals of grain were obtained from each hectare. Corn and vegetable crops are being sown on the land from which the grain crops were harvested. /Text/ /Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 25 Jun 82 p 1/ 7026

AROUND-THE-CLOCK IRRIGATION--Taldy-Kurgan, 13 Jul--During this hot period, the oblast's farmers organized around-the-clock irrigation of the crops. Approximately 5,000 mirabs are being employed on the irrigation systems of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. More than 100 Fregat and Volzhanka units and more than 1,000 other sprinkling units are in use day and night on the irrigated tracts, which occupy one third of the oblast's irrigated tracts. Extensive use is being made of hose irrigation. The amount of irrigated land in the oblast, used for corn for grain, sugar beets, rice, vegetables and grasses, will be increased by 35,000 hectares during this five-year plan. /by M. Davidovich/ /Text/ /Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 14 Jul 82 p 1/ 7026

INCREASE IN IRRIGATED AREAS--Chuyskiy Rayon, Dzhambul'skaya Oblast--This summer in Dzhambul'skaya Oblast has turned out to be a very dry one. Thus the farms are striving to make efficient use of each liter of irrigation water. Recently a new canal was placed in operation at the Druzhba Sovkhoz in Chuyskiy Rayon. Its introduction into operations will make it possible to double the area of irrigated land. Similar to many other farms throughout the oblast, a committee has been organized here for accepting the fields after they have been irrigated. The committee consists of the chief agronomist, a hydraulic engineer, brigade leaders and team leaders. Each day the results of the competition between the mirabs are summarized at the sovkhoz and prizes awarded to the winners. /by A. Korsunov/ /Text/ /Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jul 82 p 1/ 7026

DECREASE IN YIELD--Chimkentskaya Oblast--The Pobeda Kolkhoz in Sayramskiy Rayon is praised for its high culture of farming and stable grain yields. For example, last year each of 4,500 hectares furnished an average of 30 quintals of grain here. This year they do not expect to realize the same cropping power: the fault rests with the unusually severe drought conditions which affected all of the oblast's rayons. Nevertheless, the kolkhoz's grain growers are deserving of credit -- despite the difficult weather conditions, they succeeded in achieving a leading position in the rayon in terms of cropping power. Having commenced their harvest work in an organized manner, they are devoting a maximum amount of effort in the interest of completing it as rapidly as possible and threshing their crop without losses. /by Yu. Livinskiy/ /Excerpt/ /Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jul 82 p 1/ 7026

FOR A LOW CUTTING--Taldy-Kurgan, 12 Jul--The harvesting work has commenced out on the oblast's fields. The machine operators of the Kapal'skiy, Arkharlinskiy and Karachok Sovkhozes were the first to move their harvesting units out onto the fields. All of the harvesters, owing to the low height of the grain crops, were adjusted for a low cutting and the combines hermetically sealed in a thorough manner. The work has been organized into two shifts. Use is being made of the efficient Ipatovo method -- more than 1,500 harvesting-transport complexes have been created throughout the oblast. A competition has been launched for carrying out the harvest work in just 8-10 working days. /Text/ /Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 13 Jul 82 p 1/ 7026

HIGH GRAIN YIELDS--Chimkent, 3 Jul--The front of the oblast's grain harvest work has advanced into the rayon's foothills. The machine operators are carrying out their harvest work at a low cutting using hermetically sealed units. The area of grain crops sown under a cover of alfalfa has been expanded considerably in the zone of irrigated farming. This year the highest yields are being obtained from these tracts. The farms in Dzhetyysayskiy Rayon are obtaining 32 quintals of wheat from each of 1,260 hectares. But the highest yields -- 32.8 quintals per hectare were obtained on farms in Pakhtaaral'skiy Rayon and 55.7 quintals of wheat from each irrigated hectare at the Pakhtaaral Sovkhoz-Technical School. More than 20,000 tons of grain from the new crop have already been delivered to the procurement points. /by A. Utyaganov/ /Text/ /Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 4 Jul 82 p 1/ 7026

KAZAKHSTAN RICE PRODUCTION--Owing to the development of land reclamation throughout the republic and the all-round development of irrigated land in Kzyl-Ordinskaya, Chimkentetskaya and Alma-Atinskaya Oblasts, Kazakhstan in recent years has become one of the largest rice-growing areas in the country. On many specialized farms the farmers have learned how to obtain high and stable yields of this valuable white grain. In their efforts aimed at implementing the country's food program, approved during the May Plenum of the CC CPSU, the rice growers of Kazakhstan have joined in the all-union competition to raise the productivity of an irrigated hectare and to increase the production of this valuable groat crop. By 1990 the republic must surpass by one and a half times the present level for gross rice production. The agreement for a competition among the field crop growers in Krasnodarskiy Kray, the Karakalpakskaya ASSR and Astrakhanskaya and Krymskaya Oblasts was signed by leading Kazakhstan rice growers: heroes of socialist labor S. Zhumabekova, U. Yespanov and A. Akhmetov from Kzyl-Ordinskaya Oblast, winner of the Leninist Komsomol prize T. Dzhadigerov of Chimkentetskaya Oblast and other experts at obtaining high yields. /by K. Aleksandrov/ /Text/ /Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jul 82 p 1/ 7026

TENDING OF RICE CROP--Chimkentetskaya Oblast--The rice growers of the Kzyl-Kum tract are operating under difficult conditions. Having transformed the desert into productive land, they raised the cropping power of the check plots by 10 quintals during the past 2 years. In response to the decisions handed down during the May (1982) Plenum of the CC CPSU, the farmers plan to obtain 60 quintals from each hectare this year and to supply the country with no less than 14,000 tons of grain over and above the task. The principal reserve to be used for increasing the rice yields -- the introduction of an industrial technology for its cultivation and production intensification for this crop. Specialized detachments are laying concrete on the beds of the conveying channels, eliminating water filtration and bringing to a halt the salinization and water-logging of the land. This complex of operations will make it possible to return no less than 5,000 hectares of arable land and to obtain up to 20,000 additional tons of the white grain. In addition, a large quantity of water will have been saved. Aircraft are flying above the rice check plots. One after another. They are flying low over the fresh green fields, leaving behind white clouds. The Chardara workers are using agricultural aviation for tending their crops. This is dictated by the new cultivation method for rice. Earlier, when each team carried out its sowing independently and completed the work in 3-4 weeks, the pause between the placing of the seed in the soil and flooding of the check plots amounted to 10 days or more. Such a pause precluded the possibility of obtaining healthy seedlings. The schedules for tending the crops

were disrupted, since even on the same tract it was impossible to maintain the proper sequence of operations or maintain a uniform water regime. It was necessary to develop agrotechnical methods for each check plot. This precluded the possibility of employing technical equipment and thus great expenditures of manual labor and time on the part of the farmers were required. The May Plenum of the CC CPSU devoted a great amount of attention to the introduction of progressive methods for organizing production operations. The workers in Chardarinskaya Oblast are carrying out constant studies in this regard. The merging of sowing subunits of each department of the sovkhos into a single all-round detachment, capable of carrying out a cycle of operations each day on any tract, has made it possible to eliminate the shortcomings and obtain excellent and uniform seedlings on the farms. This serves as a reliable foundation for obtaining good yields and it serves to guarantee that the high obligations for producing and selling rice to the state will not only be fulfilled but even over-fulfilled. /by V. Torskiy/ /Excerpts/
/Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jun 82 p 1/ 7026

RAPID PLANTING--Planting in the republic is continuing to gather speed. All oblasts have begun it. During the past week spring crops have been planted on almost 2.5 million hectares--half again as much as last year. According to data of the Kazakh SSR Central Statistical Administration, on 10 May they had already planted almost 6 million hectares. The sets of planting equipment and detachments are placing the seeds of grain crops in the soil after the soil cultivation equipment has passed without any interruption between the operations. The fields, which are clear of weeds, are being planted with SZS-2.1 seeders without preliminary cultivation. The grain is being placed in the moist layer of soil and many farms are applying mineral fertilizers to the rows. Grain growers are close to completing the planting of grain crops in Alma-Atinskaya, Taldy-Kurganskaya and Ural'skaya oblasts. The farmers of Aktyubinskaya Oblast have placed the seeds in the soil on more than two-thirds of the area. More than 4 million hectares in the republic have already been planted in grain and pulse crops, not including corn. Grain growers of the virgin land oblasts have placed the planting equipment on the starting line. The moisture has already been sealed in on the fields here. They are now cultivating them with the subsoil cultivators to fight against wild oats. Potatoes and vegetables have been planted on half of the earmarked area in the republic and the planting of perennial grasses is coming to an end. Undercrop sowing of alfalfa and other grasses is being done extensively this year. Farms of Alma-Atinskaya, Dzhambul'skaya, Kustanayskaya, Tselinogradskaya and Chimgentskaya oblasts have completed this in excess of the plan. The majority of sovkhoses and kolkhoses of Kazakhstan have begun planting corn for silage and are carrying out mass planting of annual grasses. [Text] [Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 12 May 82 p 1] 11772

SPRING CROP PLANTING--Alma-Ata--The sovkhoses and the kolkhoses of the republic, competing for a worthy greeting to the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR and the 250th anniversary of the voluntary unification of Kazakhstan and Russia, have completed the planting of spring crops at the best time periods and with high quality. The planting work was done in an especially organized way by the farmers of Kustanayskaya, Kokchetavskaya, Tselinogradskaya, Turgayskaya, Severo-Kazakhstanskaya and Pavlodarskaya oblasts. Grain crops have been planted in these oblasts on more than 15 million hectares. The highly productive utilization of technical equipment, the increased mastery of the grain growers, the rich experience in struggling for a large yield that has been accumulated in past years, and large-group utilization of machines has contributed to the success in this work. Having laid the basis for the next harvest, the grain growers of the republic are thus

responding in a worthy way to the decisions of the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. With the tending of the planted areas underway, they are striving to make a weighty contribution to the implementation of the country's food program and to achieve a stable increase in the production and sales to the state of wheat of strong and durum strains as well as other agricultural crops. [Text] [Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jun 82 p 1] 11772

WHEAT PLANTING--Grain growers of the southern oblasts of the republic are conducting mass planting of wheat. It is being planted on 3 million hectares. Almost 3,500 sets of equipment and detachments which operate 24 hours a day have entered into the work here. Planting rates are especially high in Kustanayskaya Oblast which is far ahead of last year's planting schedule. Sets of equipment are operating considerably more productively in Turgayskaya Oblast this year. The scanty amount of precipitation in the spring determined the farmers' tactics: the planting was done in reduced time periods and the moisture was retained in the soil. The majority of farms included rollers along with cultivators in the sets of equipment for preplanting cultivation. Mainly anti-erosion seeders are being used. The farms' dispatcher services, the master adjusters, and the subdivisions for planting support which include motor vehicle refuelers and equipment for loading seeds into seeders, has contributed to the continuous work. Hundreds of machine operators overfulfill the norms 1.5-2-fold each day. According to data of the Kazakh SSR Central Statistical Administration, grain and pulse crops have been planted on 8.4 million hectares--almost 40 percent of the area. This is more than a year ago. The planting of corn for grain is being completed and the plan for planting perennial grasses has been fulfilled. Alfalfa has been undersown on an area of 235,000 hectares. The planting of pulse crops, annual grasses, corn for silage, sunflowers, feed root crops, melon crops, vegetables and potatoes is continuing. Spring crops have been planted on a total of 11.4 million hectares--40 percent of the area. [Text] [Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 20 May 82 p 1] 11772

GRAIN, PULSE CROP PLANTING--Alma-Ata--As of yesterday the farmers of Kazakhstan had planted 10 million hectares in grain and pulse crops. This year's planting is marked mainly by maximum utilization of the possibilities of machines. The farmers of many farms, having applied the hourly work schedules recommended by scientists and the operational control of planting with the help of dispatcher service, are considerably surpassing the shift norms. [Text] [Moscow TRUD in Russian 21 May 82 p 1] 11772

FIRM FOUNDATION--Farmers of the republic, while laying the basis for the harvest, are striving to make a worthy contribution to the implementation of the food program that was earmarked by the May Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. According to data of the Kazakh SSR Central Statistical Administration, as of 24 May they had planted spring crops on almost 22 million hectares--about four-fifths of the area. This is 1.5 million more than a year ago. Primary attention is being devoted to further increasing the productivity of grain and other crops. This task was set as one of the most important ones by the 26th Party Congress and the May Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. In carrying it out the workers of the fields are relying on a soil protection system of farming. The entire complex of spring field work is being done well. Mineral fertilizers have already been applied to the rows on 4 million hectares. They have been applied mainly to wheat, whose planting is

being completed. More than one-fifth of the area of wheat fields--considerably more than last year--of the virgin expanses have been planted in new strains: Omskaya-9, Tselinaya-21, Karagandinskaya-2 and others. In zones where they have been regionalized they are more productive than Saratovskaya-29. Omskaya-9 has a strong stalk and does not lodge when the yield is large. Vigorous shoots have come up on the areas that were planted first. The farms are using the technical equipment for planting barley and oats. In the republic as a whole grain and pulse crops have been planted on 17.5 million hectares--almost a million hectares more than a year ago. The areas planted in them have been increased in Ural'skaya and Aktyubinskaya oblasts. Planting of grain crops is being completed in Semipalatinskaya and Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya oblasts. Millet has been planted on 86 percent of the area in the republic and rice on almost 90 percent. Mass planting of buckwheat has been started. Corn for grain has been planted on all of the planned area. The planting of sunflowers for oil bearing seeds is being completed. Farms of Severo-Kazakhstanskaya, Karagandinskaya, Tselinogradskaya and Kokchetavskaya oblasts have fulfilled the plan for planting potatoes. They have been planted on more than nine-tenths of the area in the republic, and almost 70 percent of the planned area has been planted in vegetables. The last fields are being planted in feed root crops, melon crops and annual grasses. The assignment for undercrop sowing of annual grasses has been surpassed. The planting of common flax, soybeans and peas is continuing. [Text] [Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 26 May 82 p 1] 11772

WHEAT PLANTING--Having extensively developed socialist competition for a worthy greeting to the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR, grain growers of the republic have gained a large labor victory: they have completed the planting of the main food crop, spring wheat, at the best agrotechnical times. It has been planted on more than 15 million hectares, which is more than the plan called for. Under this spring's difficult weather conditions, by skillfully utilizing technical equipment, applying the large-group method of labor organization and efficiently coordinating all units of the planting complex, the farmers have managed to provide for maximum destruction of weeds, have carried out the planting well and have laid a good foundation for the new harvest. Preplanting cultivation was done, as a rule, at night, and many farms did it on two shifts. The planting aggregates worked during all the daylight hours. The progressive method of applying mineral fertilizers to the rows during planting was extensively applied. A considerably larger area was planted in the more productive new strains--Omskaya-9, Tselinaya-21 and Saratovskaya-46. Durem wheat was planted after the best predecessors. The high rates and quality of the planting were achieved because of the persistent work of the machine operators and other sovkhoz and kolkhoz workers and the large amount of political and organizational work on the part of party, soviet and agricultural agencies as well as farm managers and specialists. They are presently completing the work for planting millet, corn and potatoes. The planting of forage crops--oats and barley--is continuing. Mass planting of buckwheat has been started. [Text] [Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 27 May 82 p 1] 11772

STRICT QUALITY CONTROL--Saratov--Yesterday the grain harvest commenced on fields throughout the oblast. The combines are being operated in two shifts. In the harvesting-transport complexes -- there are more than 1,100 of them -- city-dwellers are working alongside the agricultural machine operators on the combines, harvesters and motor vehicles. Strict control over the quality of the work has been organized for the harvest campaign. [Text] [Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 16 Jul 82 p 1/ 7026

WINTER WHEAT HARVEST COMMENCES--Kazan'--The farms in the southern rayons of the Tatarskaya ASSR have commenced harvesting their winter wheat. The plans call for the harvest work to be completed on a rapid basis. Heavy reliance will be placed upon the use of progressive technologies and on the expertise and experience of the farmers. Dozens of harvesting-transport complexes are participating in the grain harvest this year. /Text/ /Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 16 Jul 82 p 1/ 7026

GRASS MEAL PRODUCTION--Ul'yanovsk--The collective at the Sovkhoz imeni N.K. Krupskaya achieved the highest productivity in the oblast in the production of vitamin grass meal. Up to 50 tons of valuable feed are being produced in the department here, in granulated form, on a daily basis. Since the beginning of the season, the sovkhos has procured approximately 1,500 tons of nutritional additive. The green harvest is being carried out throughout the oblast by more than 600 feed procurement detachments, brigades and teams. /Text/ /Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 16 Jul 82 p 1/ 7026

HARVEST TACTICS DEFINED--The grain harvest has commenced on the fields in Orenburgskaya Oblast. The farms in Ilek'skiy, Sol'-Ilet'skiy and Orenburgskiy Rayons were the first to commence the harvest work. Agronomists and the machine operators defined the harvest tactics for each field and the harvest work is being carried out using the two-stage method and direct combining. /Text/ /Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 16 Jul 82 p 1/ 7026

HIGHEST YIELD--Makhachkala, 14 Jul--The farmers in Kizilyurtovskiy Rayon are obtaining the highest grain yield in Dagestan -- 40 quintals per hectare. The farms in the foothills region have commenced harvesting their crop. It is difficult to maneuver the equipment on the slopes and thus the harvesting units are being operated by machine operators who have undergone special training. /Text/ /Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 15 Jul 82 p 1/ 7026

TWO CROPS--The farmers of Dagestan have countered the prolonged rainfall with a high level of work organization and expertise. On fields where two crops have been programmed, the harvest work is being carried out according to schedule. The farms in Kizilyurtovskiy Rayon harvested their barley in just 5 days and immediately thereafter the tracts were sown in corn. The party organizations and the kolkhoz and sovkhos leaders and specialists succeeded in organizing the work in an efficient manner and in creating a fine mood among the machine operator collectives. The hope is that fine grain yields will be obtained. Fine wheat yields are being obtained in Tarumovskiy, Khasavyurtovskiy and other rayons of the autonomous republic. The plans call for two crops to be obtained here from 35,000 hectares. /Text/ /Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 14 Jul 82 p 1/ 7026

DESPITE INCLEMENT WEATHER--Rostov-na-Donu--The first motor vehicle trains carrying grain from the new crop have arrived at the elevators in Rostovskaya Oblast. This year the capacities of the granaries have been expanded. All of the unloading work has been mechanized. More than 200 additional unloading units for large trucks and a considerable number of grain dryers have been prepared for the work. Special attention is being given to accepting strong and valuable wheats, with the best storehouses and individual points being made available for them. The quality of the grain is being determined directly on the threshing floors of the farms by 100 mobile laboratories of elevators. Despite the incessant rainfall, the machine

operators in the Don River region are continuing to increase their harvest tempo. Twenty eight rayons throughout the oblast are already participating in the work. Countering the elements with their experience, expertise and organizational ability, the farmers have cut down grain and pulse crops on an area of 250,000 hectares. /Text/ /Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 14 Jul 82 p 1/ 7026

HIGH WORK TEMPO--Stavropol'skiy Kray--The Stavropol' combine operators have cut down grain crops on almost one half of the grain areas. The front of the harvest work is advancing rapidly from the fields in the steppe region into the central rayons of the kray. This year the harvesting work is being carried out by 797 complexes. A typical feature of the busy harvest campaign is the use of equipment in large groups; this has accelerated the work tempo considerably. The mowing of grain crops has already been completed in Levokumskiy, Neftekumskiy and Arzgirskiy Rayons. On many farms the farmers are obtaining more than 30 quintals of grain per hectare. In order to prevent losses of the new crop, the units will be equipped with devices for raising lodged grain crops. /Text/ /Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 14 Jul 82 p 1/ 7026

KRASNODARSKIY KRAY GRAIN HARVEST--Prolonged rainfall has complicated the work of the farmers in the Kuban' region. Efficient use must be made of each good moment of time. In order to be able to maneuver the equipment in keeping with the weather, all 17,000 grain harvesting combines and approximately 13,000 harvesters were grouped into all-round detachments. This is making it possible to concentrate the units at the busiest harvest points. The mowing and threshing of the barley has been completed in almost all of the areas. The harvest period is very brief. The Kuban' grain growers resolved to complete all of their harvest work in just 7-9 calendar days. All of the complexes and detachments have been converted over to double shift operations. The Sel'khoztekhnika workers are providing the farmers with a great amount of assistance. They organized 255 teams and all of the stations for providing technical and diagnostic services are standing around-the-clock watches. The farms have been supplied with 3,000 stalk-raisers for the harvesting of lodged grain crops. In special departments of the kray's Sel'khoztekhnika association, almost 10 million rubles worth of spare parts were either produced or restored in behalf of the harvest campaign. In addition to furnishing generous grain yields, the winter fields also serve to augment the feed supplies. The task has been assigned of harvesting completely the chaff and straw during the harvest operations. One hectare of wheat can furnish from six to ten quintals of chaff. The combines are equipped with chaff collectors. This year the field workers have been assigned the task of collecting and delivering to the storage areas approximately 800,000 tons of chaff. It bears mentioning that the wages of the combine operators in all areas will be dependent upon the quantity of feed obtained from the grain fields. The harvest campaign has started in earnest. The work out on the fields will continue unabated around-the-clock. The grain growers are displaying haste: a great deal of work must be carried out in order to fulfill their high obligations -- to harvest 8.3 million tons of grain and to sell no less than 4.25 million tons to the state and to prepare the arable land for next year's harvest during the best periods. /by V. Mokrotovarov/ /Excerpts/ /Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 13 Jul 82 p 1/ 7026

POST-HARVEST CORN SOWING--Dagestanskaya ASSR--The mass harvesting of grain crops is underway in the plain regions of the Dagestanskaya ASSR. Since rain occurs frequently here, a preference is being shown for the two-stage method. There is

still another peculiarity of this harvest season: all-round harvesting-transport detachments and teams have been created at each kolkhoz and sovkhov, with sowing machines following immediately behind the combines. Post-harvest corn will be sown on almost 30,000 hectares. The tempo of the harvest work is intensifying and the flow of grain to the grain receiving points is increasing. The initial thousands of tons of grain of the new harvest have been shipped from kolkhozes and sovkhoves in Khasavyurtovskiy, Babayurtovskiy, Derbentskiy, Kizlyarskiy and other rayons..
/by N. Komissarov/ /Excerpts/ /Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 7 Jul 82 p 1/
7026

STAVROPOL'SKIY KRAY GRAIN PLAN--The grain fields of Stavropol'skiy Kray consist of almost 2 million hectares. The crews of 14,000 combines and 9,000 harvesters have moved out onto the fields to harvest the grain. The machine operators are standing around-the-clock watches. The harvest campaign is a difficult one this year. The chief reason -- prolonged rainfall, at times hail and irregular ripening of the tracts. The personnel are countering these adversities with expertise and a high level of organizational ability. The harvest operations in Stavropol'skiy Kray are increasing in scope. The foothills and western regions are joining in the work. Inspired by the decisions handed down during the May Plenum of the CC CPSU and wishing to make a worthy contribution towards solving the food program, the grain growers are placing a high value on each day and they are doing everything possible to ensure that all of the crops are harvested completely during the second year of the five-year plan and that no less than 1.9 million tons of high quality grain are delivered to the country's granaries. /by S. Timofeyev/ /Excerpts/ /Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 7 Jul 82 p 1/ 7026

KUBAN' GRAIN FIELDS--Krasnodarskiy Kray--Rain and gusty winds have lodged and twisted a portion of the grain crops. But the Kuban' workers were prepared for these complications. On the fields of kolkhozes and sovkhoves in Ust'-Labinskiy, Dinskiy, Kushchevskiy and other rayons, we saw harvesters with eccentric reels and rake-stalk raisers. The harvesting operations this year have confirmed the correctness of the decrees adopted several years ago by the kray party committee and the kray executive committee concerning the construction of covered grain threshing floors at each kolkhoz and sovkhov and development of the drying economy. At the present time, for example, a majority of the farms in Bryukhovetskiy, Timashevskiy, Kanevskiy, Leningradskiy, Tbilisskiy and some other rayons have raised the quality of the grain to a high condition without any special difficulty. All of the grain here is kept under a roof, with the grain cleaning machines and dryers of all types operating under full workloads. Correct action is being taken in those rayons where the capabilities of the elevators and inter-farm mixed feed plants are being employed for the drying out of the barley and peas left over for forage. Despite the unprecedented rainy weather, the harvest operations in the Kuban' region are intensifying in scope with each passing day. The machine operators have cut down two thirds of the plantings of winter and spring barley and peas, which occupy more than one half million hectares. More than 200,000 hectares of grain and pulse crops have been threshed. The farms in the southern regions are beginning to cut down their principal food crop -- winter wheat, which occupies an area of 1.23 million hectares. A good harvest is available in all areas and it must be gathered in completely. /by Yu. Semenenko/ /Excerpts/ /Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 10 Jul 82 p 1/ 7026

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DOUBLE SHIFT HARVEST OPERATIONS--Elista, 2 Jul--"Not one minute of equipment idle time!" such is the slogan of the farmers in the Kalmykskaya ASSR, who have commenced their mass harvesting of grain crops. More than 250 enlarged harvesting-transport complexes have joined in the work out on the grain fields, an area of almost one half million hectares. All of them are staffed with sufficient machine operators for double shift operations. The grain growers have resolved to harvest their crops on a rapid basis -- within 12-14 days. /Text/ /Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 3 Jul 82 p 1/ 7026

ORENBURGSKAYA OBLAST HARVEST COMMENCES--Orenburg, 16 Jul--The kolkhozes and sovkhoses in Orenburgskaya Oblast have commenced their harvest campaign. The workers in Ilek'skiy, Sol'-Ilet'skiy, Akbulak'skiy and certain other rayons were the first to move their harvesting units out onto the fields. /by I. Gavrilenko/ /Text/ /Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 17 Jul 82 p 1/ 7026

BARLEY THRESHING COMPLETED--Maykop, 12 Jul--The workers at kolkhozes and sovkhoses in the Adygeyskaya AO have completed their barley threshing work. According to advance data, 35.5 quintals of grain have been obtained from each of 18,900 hectares. In preparing for the 60th anniversary of the autonomous oblast, which will be celebrated on 27 July, the Adygey workers have resolved to obtain no less than 36 quintals of grain from each hectare and to sell 262,000 tons of it to the state. /Text/ /Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 17 Jul 82 p 1/ 7026

TENDING OF CROPS--Kurgan, 11 Jun--Following abundant rainfall, the oblast's machine operators are continuing to tend their sowings of grain and pulse crops. The agricultural chemists are presently preparing to treat the fields with herbicides. The loosening of the inter-row spacings out on the row crop fields is being carried out at a maximum tempo. Of 257,000 hectares of corn, the initial tens of thousands of hectares have been cultivated. /by I. Shevchenko/ /Text/ /Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 12 Jun 82 p 1/ 7026

CSO: 1824

LIVESTOCK FEED PROCUREMENT

FOOD SCRAPS PROCESSED AS DRY FEED GRANULES FOR LIVESTOCK

Moscow SOVETSKAYA TORGOVLYA in Russian 6 May 82 p 2

/Article by A. Aladinskaya: "Guaranteed Weight Increases"/

/Text/ The proposal by the leaders of the Kursk Public Catering Association to create its own hog complex was immediately supported by the oblast's party organization. A construction staff was created under the direction of the secretary of the Kursk Municipal CPSU Committee A.M. Buvalin.

A construction site located in the northwestern outskirts of kursk, consisting of land deemed not suitable for plowing, was made available for the project.

The planners attached to the Kursk branch of the TsChOgiprosel'stroy /State Planning Institute for Rural Housing and Civil Engineering Construction for the Central Black Earth Region/ Institute, during the course of developing the plan for the hog complex, studied very thoroughly the experience accumulated in Novosibirskaya, Kemerovskaya, Kirovskaya, Belgorodskaya and other oblasts, in the interest of introducing into operations on Kursk soil the more interesting and promising developments.

The complex was erected using the national construction project method and with the aid of bank loans. Thirty eight industrial, construction and transport enterprises participated in its creation.

And each of the production collectives which worked here left something to be remembered by. Thus the livestock unloading building -- contributed by a leather plant, the feed storehouse -- by Schetmash, the motor vehicle weighing system -- by a technological equipment plant and so forth. Students from Kursk VUZ's participated in the construction work. Over a brief span of time, 2.8 million rubles were used here.

And finally the hog complex for the fattening of 10,600 animals annually was placed in operation. As yet, this was its first phase with a fattening stable for 4,800 head.

The farm produced its first products in 1980: 150 tons of meat for the dining halls of industrial enterprises. One year later, 440 tons of meat were produced. It was distributed proportional to the amount of labor and resources expended by

the industrial enterprises for the construction of the hog complex. The plans call for 600 tons of pork to be produced in 1982.

Construction of the second phase is presently underway -- another fattening stable capable of fattening 4,800 head at one time is being erected. There will be a reproduction building here for the reproduction of 12,000 young pigs annually. When it is placed in operation, the farm will convert over to a closed cycle of operations. For the time being, the young pigs are being supplied by the Kursk Gosplemob"yedineniye and partially by its own small reproduction unit at Solomykinskiy, located 35 kilometers from the complex.

The plan for the second phase has one important feature: it calls for the animals to be fed dry feed. Naturally, a question arises: where can such feed be obtained if the enterprise operates on the basis of food scraps?

And it was at this point that use was made of existing experience. The director of the subsidiary farm, I.F. Kiselev, visited Vitebsk and acquainted himself there with the experience of the Selyuty Sovkhoz imeni 50-Letiya SSSR in the processing of food scraps into granules -- solid cylindrical particles 1.5 centimeters in length and 1 centimeter in diameter. He became very enthused over this idea and after receiving the support of the city leaders, he proceeded to implement it. A special design bureau was created which subsequently developed the technical documentation for a department for the granulation of food scraps, with the capability of this facility being 15,000 tons of dry granulated feed annually. In addition to this department, which occupied an area of 870 square meters, the following facilities were also erected: an elevator storehouse with a 160 ton capacity, a storehouse for mineral and vitamin additives, a transformer sub-station, a storehouse for reserve liquid fuel and a gas pipeline. This entire large production complex was planned, built and placed in operation in less than 9 months at a cost of almost one half million rubles.

The minced food scraps are mixed with grain waste products at a definite pressure and temperature. In the granulation department, mixed feed, mineral substances and vitamins are added to the meal obtained. Part of the cooled granules are sent to the pigsties and the remaining portion -- to the elevator storehouse for extended storage.

It was only recently, in February, that the department furnished its first products. It is still too early to discuss the economic effect. But preliminary estimates indicate that its annual output is equivalent to 12,000 tons of mixed feed valued at more than 1.4 million rubles. During a 24 hour period, with double shift operations, the department is capable of processing 40-50 tons of damp food scraps into 10-15 tons of dry high calory feed, which can be stored for a period of one and a half to two days with no loss taking place in its nutritional properties. Thus a reliable base is being created for stable livestock production.

In the autumn, for example, when the processing of raw materials at a winery, sugar-refining and other enterprises of the food industry is especially intensive, the subsidiary farm receives great quantities of apple scraps, beet pulp and waste products from vegetable bases. All of the above and also branches, coniferous needles, haulm and other types of green bulk, plus brewing waste and many others are suitable for granulation. No longer will these materials simply be wasted,

but rather they will be processed and placed in storage. This year the plans call for 4,500 tons of granules to be obtained: the equipment is still undergoing testing and finishing off, since this work is new and requires special attention. The equipment suffers damage caused by domestic trash: glass, tin cans, polyethylene packaging, lids and rags. Earlier these "foreign bodies" constituted 12-15 percent of the entire mass of food scraps collected from dwellings.

The department's workers sought assistance from the press, radio and television. Some broadcasts featured the hog complex and showed people sorting the food scraps by hand. Work was started with the population. Today the homes are equipped with special platforms for the food scrap containers. And thus the amount of domestic trash in the food scraps has decreased to 7-8 percent. Moreover, at one of the enterprises equipment was developed for separating out the impurities from the food scraps.

In the case of food scraps obtained from public catering enterprises, the problem is not quite as difficult. The city is divided up into squares and each day six trucks travel certain routes and pick up containers and tanks containing food scraps from dining halls, cafeterias, restaurants and food industry enterprises. The wages of the drivers are computed based upon the number of "points" serviced and the quantities of food scraps obtained. On the average, the cost to the hog complex for 1 ton of food scraps is 19 rubles.

It should also be noted that the present cost to the department for 1 ton of granulated feed is 135 rubles.

The problem of providing the subsidiary farm with 1,000 hectares of arable land has also been solved. Today it is able to produce completely its own mixed silage and succulent feed for the reproduction department and forage grain for its concentrated feed. In this manner a fine feed base will be created for the expanding livestock production complex. Indeed, in accordance with a decision handed down by the bureaus of the municipal committee and the municipal executive committee, by the end of the five-year plan it must be capable of fattening 30,000 hogs annually.

The director of the subsidiary farm, I.F. Kiselev, has great plans: once the reproduction work has been transferred to the new territory, he wishes to create his own breeding farm consisting of the Solomykinskiy farmyards and to engage in hybridization -- indeed hybrid hogs produce greater weight increases. Since large-horned cattle and poultry readily consume granulated feed, technical documentation has been prepared at the farm for a cow barn for 400 animals and for a farm for the fattening of 150,000 ducks.

Nor are the plans being developed here only of a production nature. An attempt is being made on the farm to raise the culture of labor and the domestic routing of the workers. Roses have been planted in the vicinity of the pigsties and a large apple orchard has been planted -- 850 trees. All of the buildings have been painted and appear to sparkle. Each week a special public committee thoroughly inspects the sanitary condition of all of the buildings. This is a fine place to work and live. It is for this reason that many people are attracted to the subsidiary farm from the city.

There remains only to add that the department for the granulation of food scraps is the first one in our country and that it was erected by individuals who do not wish to be dependent upon random happenings in such important work as implementation of the food program. These are individuals who are able to look far into the future.

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CSO: 1824/440

LIVESTOCK FEED PROCUREMENT

FEED PROCUREMENT OVERVIEW CITES LAGGING AREAS

Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 14 Jul 82 p 1

/Article: "Concerning Both Feed and Grain"/

/Text/ To lay in sufficient quantities of diverse types of high quality feed -- such is the important task confronting the agricultural workers at the present time. The rates for the development of livestock production and the practical realization of the instruction handed down during the May Plenum of the CC CPSU calling for the initial results of the food program to be produced this year are dependent to a considerable degree upon success being achieved in this work. Indeed it is the strength of the feed base and the value of the rations which determine the success to be achieved by the livestock producers and the growth in productivity for milk, meat and other farm products. One requirement advanced by the party must be observed in a strict and consistent manner: ensuring that the farms have internally produced feed -- an important criterion for evaluating the work of each kolkhoz and sovkhoz.

This year the agricultural workers must procure their feed under difficult circumstances. In a portion of the regions in the southern and southeastern parts of the country, the status of the forage crops has been adversely affected by a shortage of moisture and warmth. In those regions where the weather promoted the development of the grasses, the harvest is being delayed by frequent rainfall and waterlogged soil. Under these conditions, special importance is being attached to efficient organization of the work, the skilful maneuvering of the equipment and the utilization of all available reserves. These factors, despite the difficulties being encountered, will make it possible to lay in the required quantities of succulent and coarse feed on each farm and to create a reliable insurance feed reserve.

The cutting down of the grasses must be completed as rapidly as possible. The mistakes of last year cannot be repeated, when in certain rayons, especially in the nonchernozem zone, Kazakhstan and Siberia, the haying operations dragged out for many weeks and months and the grasses became overripe thus losing their nutritional qualities. It must be remembered that each delay of 10 days in cutting down the grasses, after they have blossomed, results in a loss of roughly one fifth of the nutrients. This is why the leading farmers are striving to complete their haying operations as rapidly as possible. The feed supplies are increasing rapidly on the Lithuanian farms: the natural and sown grasses in the republic were cut down almost completely with the first cutting and the plan for accumulating hay

here is being carried out successfully. The haying operations in Estonia, Armenia and in a number of oblasts in the RSFSR are being carried out in a better manner than last year. Thus, in the Don River and Kuban' regions the grasses were harvested on almost three fourths of the areas and in Volgogradskaya, Saratovskaya, Voronezhskaya, Kaluzhskaya and Moskovskaya Oblasts and in the Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR -- on more than one half of all of the land.

The secret of success for the leading workers -- efficient organization of the feed procurement work, skilful maneuvering of the logistical resources and effective utilization of the machines. On the leading farms, feed production as a rule has assumed a specialized branch character, with the feed procurements being carried out by harvesting-transport complexes. Thus, more than 1,000 mechanized complexes are in operation at the present time on the meadows of Lithuania. Many farms in Stavropol'skiy Kray are making effective use of the Ipatovo method of equipment usage for procuring their feed and all work is being carried out based upon the brigade contract principle. Interesting experience has been accumulated in Khar'kovskaya, Minskaya and a number of other oblasts in connection with the procurement of feed by large inter-farm detachments which operate on the basis of a single order, with payments being made based upon the quantity and quality of the products obtained.

Unfortunately, progressive forms for organizing feed procurements are being introduced very slowly and by no means in all areas. A formal approach was employed for creating independent feed production subunits in a number of rayons in Altayskiy Kray, Kuybyshevskaya Oblast and in the Mariyskaya ASSR. The workers attached to these subunits either change their positions frequently or they are diverted to other sectors of production. Quite often the organization of their work is not based upon the principle of payment in accordance with the final results realized. Only a small portion of the detachments and teams work according to the job contract plus bonus or non-schedule systems. All of this tends to lower noticeably the effectiveness of use of the equipment during haying operations, with the rates for feed procurement work being adversely affected.

Is it necessary to mention the importance of each day during the haying season? Nevertheless there are farm leaders and specialists who are overlooking the best periods for cutting down the grasses and who are accepting losses in the nutritional value of valuable feed. Even in some southern regions of the country, where the grain harvest has already commenced, there are still considerable haying areas which have yet to be mown. The grasses are aging to an excessive degree on farms in Kurskaya, Lipetskaya, Tambovskaya Oblasts. Considerably less grass has been cut down in Belorussia and the Ukraine than was the case 1 year ago. But even in those areas where last year's indicators have been surpassed, there is still no room for indifference. There can be only one criterion for readiness for winter -- a complete supply of high quality feed for the farms and the availability of a carry-over supply of forage. In order to carry out this task, all reserves must be placed in operation and, in particular, a sharp acceleration must take place in the work being carried out on the meadows and fields. Modern technologies are making it possible to lay away rich feed practically during all types of weather. Leading farms are organizing their feed procurement work in just this manner: haylage and hay are placed in storage during good weather and during inclement weather they carry out ensiling work, they combine the natural drying of grasses with the use of artificial ventilation and they make extensive use of chemical

preservatives in treating the bulk -- a mixture of organic acids and anhydrous ammonia and they organized around-the-clock operation of the units used for the preparation of dehydrated feed. Such flexible tactics and technological maneuvering are making it possible to augment rapidly the supplies of hay, haylage and silage bulk and to improve the quality of the feed being procured.

The laying away of only high quality feed constitutes a priority task the fulfillment of which requires effort on the part of all workers assigned to the feed procurement complexes, brigades and teams. The measures for issuing material and moral incentives, the wages for the workers and the organization of a competition must all be subordinated to solving this task. Coordinated operations must be achieved among all subunits, strict daily control must be exercised over observance of the procurement technology and the quality of the feed, the logistical base for feed production must be strengthened and where such work has not already been completed the forage storehouses must be prepared immediately. The supply organizations, which are required to supply the farms with preservatives, plastic and all other equipment required, must make a contribution to this important work. The service for the use of chemical processes is obligated to ensure the operation of all laboratories placed at its disposal, to make regular rounds of the farms in order to obtain feed samples for analysis and to inform the specialists quickly regarding the results obtained. Efficient measures must be undertaken aimed at improving the feed procurement technology. The rapid uncovering and elimination of shortcomings will make it possible, as revealed by the experience accumulated in Omskaya Oblast, to develop a network of kolkhoz and sovkhoz laboratories for the rapid analysis of feed. The deliveries to agriculture of the equipment and instruments required for laboratories must be accelerated.

Measures must be undertaken today aimed at accumulating feed bulk for subsequent cuttings. Here we have in mind primarily stimulating the growth of the grasses by applying top dressings of fertilizer, especially nitrogen fertilizer. In actual practice, this important agrotechnical measure is often ignored and this can adversely affect the productivity of the grasses. Quite often the agricultural practices employed in the cultivation of forage crops are violated: on many farms one often sees silage corn that is overgrown with weeds or rows of root crops that have not been thinned out. Such neglect can be very costly.

The interests of the work require not only that all of the sown and natural hay be cut down rapidly and completely but also that the grasses be harvested from unsuitable lands, gullies, ravines and alongside roads -- everywhere that they are found to be growing. The patrons of the agricultural workers can aid them in carrying out this work. In Smolenskaya Oblast, following the example set by the collective at the Yartsevo Cast Iron Foundry, feed procurement detachments consisting of city-dwellers were created. There are 246 such detachments in operation in Yaroslavl's Oblast. They are equipped with manual mowers produced at enterprises in the oblast's center. The collective at the Ivtofmash Plant in Ivanovskaya Oblast undertook to supply the feed procurement specialists with 100 horse-tractor and 160 manual mowing machines. These examples of genuine patronage concern for the needs of the rural areas will undoubtedly find supporters in other oblasts and regions of our country. The entire rural population, the residents of cities and workers' settlements and all materially interested individuals must join in the feed procurement work, the conditions required for their productive labor must be created and concern must be displayed for organizing their daily routine.

The organization of feed production operations on irrigated lands requires a great amount of attention. Many farms are making efficient use of this important source for augmenting their feed supplies. A zealous manager assigns his irrigated areas to permanent teams consisting of well trained personnel and the proper equipment. Here the irrigation schedules and norms are observed in a strict manner, fertilizer is being applied in the required amount and, as a result, several forage crop yields are being obtained from each hectare. All of this is producing wonderful results. The farmers in Chardarinskiy Rayon in Chimkentskaya Oblast, for example, are not only satisfying completely the feed requirements of livestock production operations on their own farms, but in addition they are noticeably augmenting the forage funds of other rayons which do not have irrigated land at their disposal. On many farms in Uzbekistan, Moldavia and Khersonskaya Oblast, the yield of feed units per hectare of irrigated land has been raised to 100-150 quintals and on fields occupied by fodder beets, multi-component mixtures and intermediate crops -- to 200-250 quintals. However, by no means are all of the irrigated lands that are occupied by forage crops producing a worthy return or reimbursement for the considerable funds invested in land reclamation. A primary obligation of the specialists and leaders of farms and agricultural organs is that of intensifying control over the use of each irrigated hectare.

This year, in many regions of the country and especially in the Ukraine, the north Caucasus, the Volga region and in the central chernozem oblasts, favorable conditions were created for carrying out secondary post-cutting and post-harvest sowings. The task is one of ensuring that use is made in all areas of this strong reserve for increasing the production of feed. All of the areas made available following the early harvesting of crops must be occupied by secondary crops and these sowings must be supplied with the required amounts of fertilizer and irrigation water.

High quality feed that is procured in accordance with all of the rules can lose its valuable properties if it is not properly stored. On leading farms throughout the country, special feed yards are being created for the storage of all types of forage. The fenced-in territories of these yards contain different types of storehouses -- hay barns, silage and haylage facilities, platforms for the stacking of crude feed and also weighing and feed preparation equipment. These yards are producing great results.

Meanwhile, a considerable portion of the hay, silage and even haylage is still being stored either in adapted facilities or simply outdoors and this results in great losses and at times in complete spoilage of the forage. In a number of oblasts the construction of feed storehouses is being carried out extremely slowly. Thus, at kolkhozes and sovkhoses in Tul'skaya Oblast, only 45 percent of the silage and haylage is being stored in lined facilities. In the Bashkirskaya ASSR the task of constructing storehouses for silage and haylage is still being fulfilled by only 4 percent and in Kemerovskaya Oblast the plan for placing hay storage facilities in operation has been fulfilled by only 12 percent.

Specific practical actions are required if the logistical base for feed production is to be strengthened in a rapid manner. In addition, the procurements of all types of feed must be increased this year, its quality raised and livestock production operations must be provided with a complete supply of diverse types of feed. This work must be carried out as recommended by the party -- in an energetic, interested and industrious manner. Feed procurement remains one of our major concerns similar to grain.

LIVESTOCK FEED PROCUREMENT

QUALITY FEED SUPPLY PROBLEMS IN BELORUSSIAN SSR

Minsk SEL'SKAYA GAZETA in Russian 15 Jul 82 p 2

/Article by L. Kryzhanovskiy, chief of the Main Administration for the Mixed Feed Industry of the Ministry of Procurements for the Belorussian SSR: "Much Is Dependent Upon the Raw Materials"/

/Text/ On the page entitled "People's Control in Operation," those enterprises which supply the mixed feed plants with raw materials have been criticized repeatedly. In response to these critical statements, the leaders of the Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry and the republic's ministries of the construction materials industry and agriculture promised to implement improvements in the deliveries of raw materials. However, incidents of disruptions in deliveries, non-fulfillment of contractual obligations and the shipping of low quality raw materials have recently become more frequent in nature.

For the production of mixed feeds and protein-vitamin additives, the enterprises of the mixed feed industry require more than 40 types of raw materials and 17 enrichment agents. As a rule, the majority of the components are delivered to the grain products combines and plants on schedule and in the required amounts.

But we have serious complaints regarding the Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry of the Belorussian SSR. During the past year, the mixed feed enterprises were unable to obtain 3,900 tons of meat-and-bone meal, or more than 13 percent of the funds allocated or 2,440 tons of dry milk (more than one third of all deliveries). Nor has the situation improved this year.

We are disturbed over the problem of quality. Three hundred and twenty two tons of meat-and-bone meal were delivered to the mixed feed enterprises with the following deficiencies noted: the meal had not been minced to the proper size, it had a raised content of sand and metal impurities and glass was found in the meal. Six tons of fodder fat were returned to the supplier owing to a raised acidity level. The meat-and-bone meal is not being treated with anti-oxidizers at the enterprises, as required by the GOST /State Standard/, and this tends to bring about a deterioration in its quality during the storage process. The Novoberezhovskiy Lime Plant systematically supplies the mixed feed enterprises with fodder chalk at a temperature of up to 100 degrees. The unloading of such chalk from railroad cars involves great difficulties. The paper bags containing the chalk rot as a result of the raised chalk temperature and subsequently burst open. The product spills out and a portion of it is irretrievably lost. Thereafter, a large quantity of

chalk must be rewrapped and this causes additional expenditures and above normal idle time for the railroad cars as they wait to be unloaded. The Ministry of Procurements for the Belorussian SSR has repeatedly asked the republic's Ministry of Construction Materials Industry to ensure that the chalk is properly cooled down. However, as yet no measures have been undertaken and the raw materials are still being delivered to the mixed feed enterprises at a high temperature. Last year the Ministry of Construction Materials Industry was undersupplied by 1,400 tons of fodder chalk and this resulted in an overexpenditure of other types of raw materials and in a disruption in the quantitative and qualitative balance of the mixed feeds.

Vitamin grass meal is a necessary type of raw material and one which raises the taste and nutritional properties of the feed. Thus the requirements for such meal are constantly increasing. However the kolkhozes and sovkhoses are systematically failing to carry out the delivery plans for it and, in addition, the grass meal which does reach the enterprises is mainly of the 4th or 5th grade categories. If all of the grass meal was of 1st or 2d grade in quality, we would have 7,800 additional tons of protein and this would be equivalent to a savings of 20,000 tons of such a raw material as soybean oil seed meal. The kolkhozes and sovkhoses would be able to obtain approximately 100,000 tons of mixed feed for their young hogs.

Granulation aids in raising the quality of the grass meal, in retaining the nutrients and in reducing losses during storage and transportation. However, despite these advantages, only 54 percent of the grass meal is being supplied in granulated form. Towards this end, the granulation of meat-and-bone meal and vitamin meal made from woody greens should be organized.

An important source for vitamins and also phosphorus, calcium, iron, copper, zinc, manganese and cobalt is that of vitamin meal made from woody greens, the principal suppliers of which are the farms of the Minleskhoz /Ministry of the Forestry Industry/ of the Belorussian SSR. Last year, only 5,800 tons of meal were accepted as being of 1st grade in quality. Deliveries of meal which is of 2d grade in quality are becoming more frequent. Generally speaking, it is forbidden to use this latter grade for the production of mixed feeds.

In the interest of increasing the protein raw material resources for the mixed feed industry, the production of the protein-vitamin preparations Digitatin and Notatin, which contain up to 65 percent protein in their structures, should be organized. These preparations are obtained from the deep cultivation of mushrooms in mediums which are based mainly upon the use of waste products from the potato processing industry. The technology for obtaining these preparations was developed by the Institute of Microbiology of the Academy of Sciences for the Belorussian SSR.

The Kazakh Branch of the All-Union Scientific-Research Institute of the Mixed Feed Industry has developed a technology for a powdery-like BZhK /belkovyy-zhirovyy kontsentratsiya; protein-fat concentrate/, based upon the fat of animal fodder and waste products of the meat combines.

The Ministry of Procurements for the Belorussian SSR, as early as 1978, requested the Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry for the Belorussian SSR to organize the production of a powdery-like protein-fat concentrate at the republic's meat combines, however a negative answer was received.

One true method for increasing the production of dry skim milk and utilizing it in the mixed feed industry is that of making more rational use of the separated milk, taking into account the seasonal requirements for it for feeding to calves and young pigs.

The Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry for the Belorussian SSR is slow in introducing the experience obtained in the drying of milk whey and obtaining in this manner additional resources of protein raw materials.

Constant increases in the quality requirements for mixed feeds poses a task not only for the workers in the mixed feed industry but also for all suppliers of raw materials to organize an inspection and to ensure the required sanitary purity for all types of raw materials and mixed feeds. And this means that in the laboratories of enterprises -- the suppliers of raw materials and particularly at meat combines -- in addition to the quality indicators established in the GOST, a determination must be made as to the toxicity and going to seed of the raw materials.

In summarizing the results, it can be stated that many unused reserves for obtaining fodder protein are still available in various branches of the republic's national economy. The use of such reserves will aid considerably in solving one of the most important problems associated with providing livestock production with highly nutritious feed, in the required amounts and assortment.

7026

CSO: 1824/444

LIVESTOCK FEED PROCUREMENT

BELORUSSIAN FEED PROCUREMENT EVALUATION, ARREARS NOTED

Minsk SEL'SKAYA GAZETA in Russian 23 Jul 82 p 1

/Article: "To Overcome the Lag"

/Text/ The favorable opportunities for feed procurement are well utilized on many of the republic's farms. Skillfully maneuvering equipment and using advanced technologies, the Rassvet Kolkhoz in Kopyl'skiy Rayon, the Kolkhoz imeni Lenin in Grodnenskiy Rayon, the Rossiya Kolkhoz in Ivatsevichskiy Rayon, the Politotdelets Kolkhoz in Lepel'skiy Rayon and the Nosovichi Sovkhoz in Dobrushskiy Rayon already have 12 to 15 quintals of fodder units per standard head of livestock. Plans are successfully fulfilled in a number of rayons; for example, for the accumulation of haylage, in Gantsevichskiy, Ivatsevichskiy, Sennenskiy, Buda-Koshelevskiy, Dobruzhskiy, Yel'skiy, Zhlobinskiy, Svetlogorskiy, Khoynikskiy, Kruglyanskiy, Krichevskiy, Chausskiy, Cherikovskiy, Mstislavskiy, Belynichskiy and Klimovichskiy Rayons. The hay procured in Zhabinkovskiy, Kamenetskiy, Volkovysskiy, Grodnenskiy, Svislochskiy and Shchuchinskiy Rayons comprises about 80 percent of the assignment. More than 80 percent of the envisaged volumes of grass meal has been produced on farms in Pinskiy, Novogrudskiy, Glusskiy, Kostyukovichskiy and Krasnopol'skiy Rayons.

However, in a number of places work has not been reorganized in conformity with existing weather conditions. First of all, there is a big lag in the accumulation of hay. Only one-third of its planned volume has been procured on farms in Lioznenskiy, Chashnikskiy, Lel'chitskiy, Petrikovskiy, Borisovskiy and Klichevskiy Rayons. Some of these rayons were mentioned among the lagging rayons in the decree of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia on the problem of feed procurement a week ago. It would seem that everything that was possible would be done there to take advantage of the settled fine days as fully as possible and to make up for what had been neglected, but nothing like this happened.

In these rayons during the last 5-day period the added hay comprised only from 4 to 9 percent of the plan. Nothing can justify the fact that by no means all active ventilation units were put into operation.

The rates of grass meal procurement have been reduced sharply during the last 5-day period. This is especially observed in Vitebskaya, Grodnenskaya and Minskaya Oblasts. The schedules of the sale of this product to the state are disrupted. There is one reason for this: The provision of drying units with raw materials has not been regulated, which leads to their low productivity.

Feed is procured slowly on nonagricultural land. This is not accidental. Up till now few residents of cities, rayon centers and rural areas have been enlisted in work on such land. Only one-half of the planned number of people and in Grodnenskaya and Mogilevskaya Oblasts even less than that--30 percent--participate in hay mowing.

The great diversity in the provision of farms with feed should be considered clearly abnormal. In Brestskaya Oblast more than 120 kolkhozes and sovkhoses have procured 5 quintals of fodder units and more per standard head of livestock and 60 farms have less than 3 quintals. This should put the oblast's party and agricultural bodies on the alert. It is necessary to specifically examine lagging farms and to disclose the reasons for disruptions in feed procurement.

The fulfillment of the envisaged volumes of feed procurement throughout oblasts is characterized as follows:

Заготовка сена, сенажа, силоса и травяной муки (1) в пересчете на кормовые единицы						
требуется (2)		из них должно быть произве- дено до 1 авгу- ста (3)		фактически за- готовлено на 21 июля (4)		
тыс. тонн (5)	в т. ч. на ус- ловную голо- ву ц. ед. (6)	тыс. тонн (5)	в т. ч. на ус- ловную голо- ву ц. ед. (6)	тыс. тонн (5)	в т. ч. на ус- ловную голо- ву ц. ед. (6)	тыс. тонн (5)
(7) Брестская	689	10,0	427	6,1	348,8	5,06
(8) Витебская	855	11,4	554	7,3	438,3	5,82
(9) Гомельская	841	10,5	487	6,0	413,1	5,14
(10) Гродненская	611	10,3	335	5,6	282,2	4,74
(11) Минская	984	10,0	587	5,9	504,9	5,15
(12) Mogilevskaya	668	10,0	370	5,4	310,3	4,61

Key:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Procurement of hay, haylage, silage and grass meal in terms of fodder units | 6. Including quintals of fodder units per standard head |
| 2. Needed | 7. Brestskaya |
| 3. Of which should be produced before 1 August | 8. Vitebskaya |
| 4. Actually procured on 21 July | 9. Gomel'skaya |
| 5. Total, thousand tons | 10. Grodnenskaya |
| | 11. Minskaya |
| | 12. Mogilevskaya |

The problem of full feed supply remains the most acute. In particular, hay procurement should be intensified. Now there are all the conditions for this. They only have to be utilized skillfully. First of all, it is necessary to immediately complete the gathering of natural grass of the first harvest for hay. Now, after good weather has settled and water has sharply receded on floodplain meadows, hay should be intensely mowed on them. Active ventilation units and heap dryers should be used at full capacity. It is possible to greatly accelerate the drying of mowed grass by turning. When the moisture is 30 to 35 percent, it is necessary to bring hay to barns and to condition it by means of ventilation units.

As a check has shown, spoilage of hay due to a higher moisture is tolerated here and there. It must be treated with anhydrous ammonia everywhere. The Scientific Production Association for Agrochemical Services to Agriculture should help farms in this matter.

The actions of a number of managers of farms, on which the operation of AVM has been practically stopped, are completely unjustified. Every last unit should now produce grass chop and meal from the grass of the second harvest, sown annual grass and raw materials of nonagricultural land.

Attention to haylage and silage procurement must not be weakened. Raw materials are available everywhere. It is only important that every farm skillfully and efficiently maneuvers technologies as applied to specific conditions. For example, when grass is stored for silage from nonagricultural land and from annual sown grass, preservatives must be added without fail. Grass chop must be procured more widely. Specialists in feed production and zootechnical workers play an important role here. They are called upon to do everything so that work on fields and meadows is carried out efficiently.

Now it is the time of second harvests. It is necessary to approach every type of grass in a differentiated way and to take its ripening into consideration. According to the data of the hydrometeorological service and the evaluation of specialists, now it is the optimum time to gather the second harvests of cock's foot and lucerne on mineral land and of foxtail and fescue on peat bogs. For example, in Volkovysskiy, Checherskiy, Gomel'skiy and Grodnenskiy Rayons the height of cock's foot is already 28 to 36 cm. Such a grass stand on the Kolkhoz imeni Lenin in Zhitkovichskiy Rayon, at the Ola Feed Enterprise in Zhlobinskiy Rayon and on the Progress Kolkhoz in Grodnenskiy Rayon produces from 120 to 160 quintals of green mass per hectare. In Pruzhanskiy, Kamenetskiy and some other rayons in the republic lucerne of the second harvest has reached 50 to 60 cm. A total of 180 to 200 quintals of lucerne mass per hectare are obtained on the Kolkhoz imeni Zhdanov in Zhlobinskiy Rayon.

It is necessary to also correctly determine the time of harvesting of annual grass for silage. For example, lupin should be harvested not earlier than at the phase of "bluish pods," when the largest amount of dry substance is contained. This also applies to vetch-oats and other pulse crops.

This year there are very favorable conditions for good harvests of repeated sowings. Moisture and heat are sufficient. Seeds of cruciferous crops, millet and sunflowers are available. It is only necessary to fully utilize this potential and to expand sowing right now, which will be a big help in the strengthening of the feed base.

Feed procurement is an exceptionally important and responsible matter. Those that do not waste the time remaining before grain harvesting will profit. For this it is necessary to mobilize all forces and funds and to ensure the highest labor productivity at all sections everywhere.

11,439

CSO: 1824/457

LIVESTOCK

TURKMEN HALF-YEAR LIVESTOCK, DAIRY TOTALS ANALYZED

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 16 Jul 82 p 1

/Article: "To Increase Farm Productivity"/

/Text/ The results of livestock breeders' work during the first half-year were reviewed. Ashkhabadskaya, Chardzhouskaya, Maryyskaya and Tashauzskaya Oblasts overfulfilled the 6-month plan for meat procurement. A total of 721 tons of meat more than during the first 6 months of 1981 were purchased throughout the republic.

In Tedzhenskiy Rayon the half-year plan was overfulfilled by 413 tons, in Kushkinskiy Rayon, by 307 tons, in Ashkhabadskiy Rayon, by 200 tons and in Tashauzskiy Rayon, by 112 tons. At the same time, farms in Gasan-Kuliyskiy, Bakhardenskiy, Geok-Tepinskiy, Vekil'-Bazarskiy, Murgabskiy, Karabekzul'skiy, Leninskiy and other rayons were indebted to the state.

A total of 4,500 tons of milk more than the half-year plan were procured in the republic. However, as compared with the corresponding period of 1981, a small increase was attained--a total of 74 tons. What is the matter?

As is well known, kolkhozes and sovkhoses, that is, the public sector, are the basic suppliers of milk. Suffice it to say that only a little over 1,000 tons of milk were purchased from the population during the first half-year. This means that the successful course of procurement of a product so necessary for consumers entirely depends on how work on farms is organized and what the size of the milch herd and its productivity are.

Only livestock breeders in Chardzhouskaya Oblast coped with the half-year plan for milk production. As compared with the first half-year of 1981 they increased milk production by 842 tons, which is 3.8 percent. The increase was attained owing to a rise in the productivity of the milch herd. Milk yield per cow increased from 1,118 to 1,161 kg.

The success of the oblast's livestock breeders is based on long concern for an improvement in the reproduction of herd and its pedigree composition. The Chardzhou and Khalach interfarm complexes for the raising of replacement heifers play an important role in this.

In other oblasts milk production declined as compared with the first 6 months of last year. Kolkhozes and sovkhoses in Tashauzskaya Oblast failed to deliver 948 tons of milk, in Ashkhabadskaya Oblast, 900 tons, in Maryyskaya Oblast, 346 tons and in Krasnovodskaya Oblast, 299 tons. A decline in the productivity of the milch herd was the basic reason for the shortage of the valuable product. In Krasnovodskaya Oblast milk production per cow was 100 kg lower than during the first half of last year, in Ashkhabadskaya Oblast, 19 kg, in Maryyskaya Oblast, 10 kg, in Tashauzskaya Oblast, 8 kg and throughout the republic, 6 kg.

Although in Krasnovodskaya, Tashauzskaya and Maryyskaya Oblasts the number of milch cows in a herd increased, it was not possible to make up for the shortage due to lowered milk yields.

The lowest milk yield per cow on farms in Maryyskaya Oblast was 1,046 kg, which was 106 kg less than the average republic indicator. A comparison with the work of livestock breeders in Ashkhabadskaya Oblast is appropriate. At the sections of kolkhozes and sovkhoses in Ashkhabadskaya Oblast there are only a little over 200 cows more than on farms in the Murgab oasis. The difference in productivity is striking. In Ashkhabadskaya Oblast the milk yield per cow is 232 kg higher than in Maryyskaya Oblast. Basically, as a result of this Ashkhabadskaya Oblast produced 2,668 tons of milk more than Maryyskaya Oblast. If sections in Maryyskaya Oblast had manifested more concern for the provision of herd with pedigree animals, how much additional milk could have been obtained!

The fodder base is another important potential for an increase in the productivity of livestock. As is well known, alfalfa plantations and the sowings of corn for grain and silage are the basic sources of fodder for the milch herd.

By the middle of July the plan for the procurement of alfalfa hay in Maryyskaya Oblast was fulfilled 36 percent. A little more than one-half of the haylage envisaged by the plan was stored, although the largest number of harvests of perennial grass, that is, 3.2, was carried out in the oblast. Approximately as much hay and haylage were obtained from them as in Chardzhouskaya Oblast, where the multiplicity of hay harvests was 2.3. This is evidence of the fact that in the Murgab Valley alfalfa plantations are not very productive. To this day less than 20 quintals of hay per hectare have been obtained. Moreover, the feed obtained per irrigated hectare keeps almost 8,000 milch cows more in Chardzhouskaya Oblast than in Maryyskaya Oblast.

A serious lag in feed procurement is tolerated throughout the republic. It is necessary to intensify this work everywhere, to improve the keeping and feeding of livestock and to increase its productivity.

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CSO: 1824/454

LIVESTOCK

RABBITS AN IMPORTANT MEAT RESOURCE IN BELORUSSIA

Minsk SEL'SKAYA GAZETA in Russian 14 Jul 82 p 2

/Article by G. Tsionskiy, department head of Belkooppushnina: "Do Not Neglect the Rabbits!"/

/Text/ "To increase the production of rabbit meat, to improve the work of voluntary rabbit breeding associations and to satisfy more completely the population's demand for pedigree rabbits."

(From the food program of the USSR
for the period up to 1990)

The favorable soil-climatic and feed conditions found in our republic make it possible to raise no less than 10 million rabbits annually. This can furnish 30,000-35,000 tons of cheap dietetic meat and it can aid in satisfying the population's requirements for fur products. However, this branch of early maturing livestock production has been undeservedly forgotten.

Dear Editorial Board! In connection with the problems associated with the development of amateur rabbit breeding and, it follows, providing the population with more food products, I am of the opinion that there are certain problems which must be solved.

Today this work is being publicized rather well. Scientific recommendations are being published in the press on the tending and raising of rabbits. Exhibits and reviews are being held during which pedigree young stock are being sold to the population. Oblast and rayon rabbit breeder societies have been organized.

It would appear that all of the conditions required for the development of amateur rabbit breeding have been created. However, we are being delayed by a number of factors.

I will merely touch upon the relationships with the procurement specialists. In the procurement of rabbits, no attempt is made to divide them up into the 1st or 2d categories and as a rule the payments are made at the lowest prices. The system for classifying the pelts according to defect groups is very complicated. In the interest of the work, this system should be simplified. We are not completely satisfied with the system for distributing the feed. The rabbit breeders must be afforded the opportunity to choose their own feed.

It also bears mentioning that there are many other problems which are hindering the development of this important branch.

Podles'ye Village
Grodzenskiy Rayon

L. Ozimko,
Teacher

The newspaper's reader, L. Ozimko, is correct beyond any doubt. Great reserves are still available in our republic for the development of rabbit breeding. Young rabbits have no equal where energy of growth is concerned. One week following birth the live weight of a young rabbit has doubled and at the end of 4 months it has increased 50 times. A farm having only 5 does is capable of producing more than 400 kilograms of meat annually.

Rabbit meat is classified as being white meat. It differs from beef, pork and mutton based upon its high content of full value proteins, small amount of fat, extractive substances and cholesterol. Ninety percent of the protein found in rabbit meat is assimilated by the human organism. Rabbit meat is recommended for dieting and especially for children and elderly persons.

Rabbit breeding has been under development in the republic for a long period of time and yet the greatest advances in the branch came about following the adoption in 1970 of a special decree by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia and the Council of Ministers for the Belorussian SSR, in which measures were outlined for increasing the production and procurements of rabbit meat. Reproduction and commodity farms were built shortly thereafter at a number of sovkhozes and kolkhozes. The procurement organizations of consumer cooperation intensified their operations noticeably. As a result of the overall efforts, the deliveries of rabbit meat increased by a factor of 4.2 over a period of 5 years.

Unfortunately, this success was short-lived. It was followed by a prolonged slump in production. For several years now the state plans have not been fulfilled. During the 1976-1981 period, the procurements of rabbit meat amounted to only 2,852 tons, including only 428 tons from kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

It is obvious that in the future the principal bulk of the output will be produced by the population and yet amateur farms are being developed successfully at public rabbit farms. It is precisely because of this that the decree calls for the creation in the republic of 18 large-scale reproduction farms at kolkhozes and sovkhozes (three in each oblast), with the construction of approximately 150 commodity farms planned. Actually there are only 17 rabbit farms on large farms throughout the republic, with the majority of them being small.

Moreover, during the past few years some fine rabbit farms were done away with at the sovkhozes Progress in Polotskiy Rayon, Zavodskoy in Minskiy Rayon and Peredovik in Berezovskiy Rayon, at the kolkhozes Sovetskaya Belorussiya in Voronovskiy Rayon and Krasnyy Stroitel' in Petrikovskiy Rayon, at the Prinemanskiy Training Farm in Grodzenskiy Rayon and on many other farms. There is not one reproduction farm to be found in Brestskaya or Grodzenskaya Oblasts. Although paradoxical, it is nevertheless a fact: prior to the beginning of this year, the number of brood rabbit stock on farms throughout the republic was seven times less than that of 20 years ago.

Over the past 5 years, in the interest of solving this problem, the organizations of consumer cooperation had to import more than 100,000 pedigree animals from outside the republic for sale to the population, schools and other organizations. This resulted in considerable losses. The unions of consumers' societies created their own rabbit farms. For the purpose of publicizing and popularizing the branch, sales-exhibits and competitions among the amateur rabbit breeders were held and brochures and placards issued. In accordance with an order from Belkoopsoyuz /Cooperative Union of the Belorussian SSR/, a special film was made at the Belarus' Movie Studio. However the efforts of only the procurement organizations turned out to be clearly inadequate. The number of rabbits on the private plots of citizens continued to decline sharply. Rayon and oblast societies of rabbit breeders, which presently consist of more than 35,000 members. Certainly, this is a small number when one considers that there are more than 1 million rural farmyards in the republic.

Inspections have revealed that many rabbit breeders societies are carrying out their work in a very poor manner. Quite often they are headed by individuals who lack specialized training. Their activities are not controlled by the soviets of people's deputies. The societies do not provide the amateur rabbit breeders with zootechnical or veterinary assistance or with the necessary feed. These organizations lack transport equipment and only one third have their own tracts of land and haying areas. In accordance with the regulations, the societies of rabbit breeders must produce the cages and implements and also repair them, create reproduction farms and organize the inter-rayon exchange of animals, but unfortunately nobody concerns themselves with these problems.

These shortcomings could be eliminated with the creation of a republic society of amateur rabbit breeders, which could control and direct the work of all of the subunits. Such societies were created long ago and have proved their worth in a majority of the union republics. In our opinion, the founders of such a republic society could include Belsovprof, the Central Committee of LKSMB /Lenin Young Communist League of Belorussia/, Belkoopsoyuz and the ministries of agriculture, procurements and meat and dairy industry of the Belorussian SSR.

There are also other aspects to the problem. In conformity with a governmental decree, the breeding of rabbits must also be carried out by general educational schools and forestry. How is work progressing in this regard?

In accordance with a decision handed down by the Ministry of Education for the Belorussian SSR, all rural schools should have created their own rabbit hutches by May of last year. But by no means are they as yet to be found in all areas. In the meantime, some schools in Grodnenskaya and Mogilevskaya Oblasts sponsored the initiative of having the students raise rabbits not only at school but also at home, with the aid of their parents. However, this valuable undertaking has not received the proper support within the system.

Is it necessary to mention the excellent feed base afforded by forestry services. The experience of the best of them reveals that it is possible, without any special difficulty, to maintain farms for 100 does at each such service. The Svetlogorsk Forestry Service serves as a fine example in this regard. Unfortunately, however, this is a singular case. If the Ministry of Forestry had been included in the work, the annual contribution of the forestry services could have been no less than 1 million rabbits.

One must not overlook the undertaking by the Ministry of Agriculture for the Belorussian SSR. Two years ago it was recommended that the agricultural administrations of the rayon executive committees and the oblast executive committees enlist no less than 50 individuals to serve as rabbit breeders at each kolkhoz and sovkhoz. However, this decision remained only on paper. How else can one explain the fact that even in those rayons where there are rabbit farms, the number of rabbits on the private plots has still not increased.

The creation of micro-farms attached to hospitals, boarding houses for invalids and aged persons, tourist bases, sanatoriums, rest homes, horticultural associations and the subsidiary farms of enterprises has been justified. However, it is still only infrequently that one finds rabbits on these farms.

Teacher L. Ozimko was quite correct in stating that the amateur rabbit breeders had many problems. Many people would readily make a contribution towards this work but for the fact that their concerns and needs are overlooked.

There is also the statement made by L. Ozimko regarding the fact that the rabbits are accepted at low prices without taking into account their categories. This conflicts with the requirements for the all-union standard. The acceptance of pelts is carried out in conformity with the GOST /state standard/. The requirements set forth in the standard are truly complicated and the appropriate organs are examining them at the present time.

L. Ozimko was quite correct in stating that the rabbit breeders should be allowed to select their own mixed feed or grain forage. Since last year the procurement organizations of consumer cooperation have been setting aside barley for this purpose and it must be made available for sale along with the mixed feed. Each year the rayon procurement offices conclude standard agreements with all of the rabbit breeders for the procurement of products.

The problems concerned with the development of rabbit breeding, including its intensification, must be studied at the scientific institutes and thus we are of the opinion that an appropriate department should be established at the Belorussian Scientific-Research Institute of Livestock Production. Similar to poultry production, rabbit breeding is a very profitable and remunerative branch for satisfying the population's requirements for dietetic meat products. And a requirement of the times is that of raising it to the required level.

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AGRO-ECONOMICS AND ORGANIZATION

PRIVATE PLOT ADVANCES RELATED TO PUBLIC COOPERATION

Kiev EKONOMIKA SOVETSKOY UKRIANY in Russian No 6, Jun 82 pp 30-33

/Article by P. Gubenko, assistant professor at the Zaporozh'ye Machine Building Institute: "Private Plots in the Economic System of Developed Socialism"/

/Text In order to solve successfully the task advanced during the 26th CPSU Congress -- to supply the population with food products in accordance with scientifically sound norms and industry with agricultural raw materials -- the level of development of agricultural production on public farms must be raised considerably. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes have been and continue to be the foundation for socialist agriculture¹. At the same time, a definite role can and must be played by the private plots (LPKh's) of the population. They are presently producing roughly 25 percent of the country's agricultural output.

The requirement for the state, kolkhozes and sovkhozes to provide maximum assistance in the development of the LPKh's /lichnoye podsobnoye khozyaystvo; private plot/ as a special form of private ownership under socialism has been legalized in the USSR Constitution. In Article 13, workers are authorized to have a sector of land for use as a private plot (including the maintenance of livestock and poultry), horticulture, gardening and also for private housing construction. "The orchards, gardens, poultry and livestock which belong to workers constitute part of our overall wealth"².

However the LPKh's are different from other objects of private ownership: they include the means of production, with the aid of which the reproduction process is carried out, that is, they are characterized not only by the acquisition of personal consumption products but also by their production, appearing as a production-consumption form of private ownership. Moreover, the entire reproduction process at LPKh's is private in nature and on the surface appears to be the private affair of those people working the plots. This then underscores the complicated and contradictory nature of LPKh's as an economic phenomenon inherent in the socialist production relationships.

We are of the opinion that the methodological approach is correct, one in which the socialist nature of the private plots is analyzed through a prism of its subordination to the predominant and leading theory of state ownership of the means of production and its direct dependence upon it. The real interrelationships between the private and public economies take place mainly through the sphere of circulation, marketing, distribution and consumption of the material blessings

produced on the private plots. These forms of relationships are common for the private plots of kolkhoz members and manual and office workers. The sovkhozes and kolkhozes can exert a direct influence on the private plots through the provision of production assistance. But the leading and decisive factor in these economic relationships is the level of development of all public production and particularly the state sector of the socialist economy.

Thus the socialist nature of LPKh's derives mainly from the fact that they are component and inalienable parts of the overall socialist system of agriculture. The production of goods on the private plots is carried out by workers attached to public production and not by private individuals having no association with the public sector of the economy. In the public and private economies the workers are constantly intertwined as they mutually carry out their reproduction processes and contacts. The agrarian policies of the CPSU are aimed at expanding these contacts in every possible way.

Unfortunately, up until recently the opinion has prevailed in our economic literature that the LPKh's represent an indispensable attribute of only kolkhoz-cooperative ownership³. Today the private plots include more than 13 million kolkhoz farmyards, more than 10 million families of workers and sovkhoz employees and roughly as many manual and office workers who are not engaged in agriculture⁴. Commencing in the 1950's, an increase took place in the use of land for the private plots of manual and office workers, while a reduction was recorded in the use of such land on the plots of kolkhoz members. This came about as a result of substantial changes in the proportion of goods being produced by individual groups of the population compared to the overall output of the LPKh's. Thus the manual and office workers produced approximately 50 percent of this output and even more for certain types of output. The proportion of LPKh manual and office workers in the production of fruit and berries is approximately 52 percent and in the output of sheep and goat raising -- approximately 56 percent. Manual and office workers and other population groups have more hogs, sheep, goats and horses under their private ownership than do kolkhoz members⁵.

The objective requirement for the existence of LPKh's is based upon the level of development of public production. The private plots of workers are not in conflict with public production but rather they supplement it, making it possible to satisfy the requirements of people which cannot be satisfied by means of production in the public economy alone.

In 1980, of 6.16 million hectares of sowing area on the private plots of the population, grain crops occupied only 0.92 million hectares and technical crops -- 0.08 million hectares. On the other hand, potatoes, vegetable and melon crops were planted on 4.31 million hectares, or almost 70 percent of the entire sowing area, whereas on the public farms -- 4.91 million hectares or 2.3 percent⁶. The gross yield of fruit, berries and grapes in 1980 amounted to 8.48 million tons on the public farms and 6.15 million tons on the LPKh's. These crops (at fruit-bearing age) occupied 1.27 million and 1.12 million hectares of the land area respectively⁷.

A considerable proportion of the work performed on LPKh's is concerned with the production of the most labor-consuming types of products: potatoes, vegetables, meat, milk and fruit. This opens up opportunities for ensuring more favorable conditions for carrying out production concentration and specialization on the public farms based upon inter-farm cooperation and agroindustrial integration.

It is still not possible to transfer the domestic processing and storage of agricultural products to various spheres of the agroindustrial complex, even if a sharp increase was to take place in the production volumes on the public farms. This would require great capital investments in those branches engaged in the procurement, processing, storage and commodity turnover in agriculture.

The LPKh's promote a more complete use of labor resources. Pensioners, for example, constitute a considerable portion of the population working on private plots.

The agrarian policies of the CPSU are based upon the need for providing maximum support for the LPKh's. In the 14 September 1977 Decree of the CC CPSU and the USSR Council of Ministers entitled "Concerning the Private Plots of Kolkhoz Members, Manual and Office Workers and Other Citizens and Collective Horticulture and Gardening," specific measures were developed for ensuring that the private plots are supplied with young poultry and pigs, coarse and succulent feed for domestic animals, the plowing up of tracts of land and detailed reviews were conducted of those problems concerned with stimulating the sale of surplus products in the form of procurements, supplying the private plots with orchard and gardening implements, equipment for the light mechanization of agricultural operations, mineral fertilizers and pesticides in packaged form and other measures of assistance. As emphasized by L.I. Brezhnev during the 26th party congress, the decree of the CC CPSU concerning additional measures for developing the LPKh's calls for the creation of conditions -- both material and moral -- which will make it possible to raise the interest of citizens in managing private plots and particularly in raising livestock and poultry.

It bears mentioning that assistance in the form of machines and transport is not being made available to the private plots in all areas. In a number of areas, the issuing of grain forage and other feeds to kolkhoz members in the form of wages is either being curtailed unjustifiably or done away with entirely. By no means is this promoting growth in the number of productive livestock on the LPKh's or in the production of the principal types of livestock husbandry products, especially milk.

The LPKh's are based mainly upon the use of manual labor having a low productivity. According to data supplied by the CSA for the Ukrainian SSR, their productivity during the 1964-1974 period was 50 percent (and in 1974 -- 57 percent) lower than that for kolkhoz-sovkhoz production. At the present time, their average milk yields per cow are 450 liters less than that for the public economy⁸. The society of developed socialism, with its highly developed logistical base, is not indifferent to the manner in which millions of hectares of land are being used by workers. It is vitally interested in intensifying production operations on these plots based upon scientific and engineering achievements and the mechanization of manual labor. But despite the fact that the problems of "light mechanization" have been under discussion for a long period of time at various administrative levels, no practical solutions have as yet been found⁹.

Under the conditions of developed socialism, the LPKh's appear as additional sources of income for the workers, primarily the rural population. True, the proportion of LPKh income in the personal income of kolkhoz members has decreased in recent years owing to the growth that has taken place in wages in public production. In the total income of a kolkhoz member's family for the 1970-1980 period, the proportion of wages for work carried out increased from 40 percent to 43.9 percent, payments and benefits obtained from the public consumption funds --

from 17.9 percent to 19.5 percent and income from the LPKh's decreased from 31.9 percent to 25.3 percent. In the total income of an industrial worker's family, the income received from a private plot is negligible and during the mentioned period it decreased further from 1.3 percent to 0.7 percent¹⁰.

The data cited reveals that the budget of a kolkhoz family contains a considerable portion of income obtained from a private plot, although a clear trend is revealed towards a gradual reduction in the amount. But just as in the past, the LPKh's continue to remain the principal source for providing rural residents with milk, meat, eggs, vegetables, fruit and berries. In 1977, kolkhoz members obtained 72 percent of the meat consumed from them, 76 percent of the milk and almost the entire amount of potatoes and eggs¹¹. In the Ukrainian SSR, the annual income in kind obtained from a private plot by a family ranges from 1,100 to 1,300 liters of milk, 180-270 kilograms of pork and beef (from the maintenance of 1-2 hogs and 1 heifer), 900 eggs, 20-25 quintals of potatoes, 4-5 quintals of vegetables and 4-5 quintals of melons¹². This data convincingly confirms the consumption character of the LPKh's: the principal portion of the products produced on them is used for satisfying the requirements of the families operating the private plots.

A substantial portion of the output of the private plots is sold at kolkhoz markets and in the form of state and cooperative procurements. Thus, at kolkhoz markets in the Ukraine (based upon average annual data), a kolkhoz family sells up to 800 rubles worth of products, including meat -- 150-180 rubles, eggs -- 60-80 rubles, potatoes -- almost 400 rubles and vegetables and melons -- 200-250 rubles worth¹³. Over a period of 9 months in 1981, 50,600 tons of agricultural products were sold at kolkhoz markets in Zaporozhskaya Oblast and the population procured 310,000 rubles worth of products through the trade services bureaus of the markets¹⁴.

On the whole, the turnover of the country's kolkhoz markets increased from 4.2 billion rubles in 1970 to 7.4 billion rubles in 1980¹⁵. However, its proportion with regard to overall retail goods turnover during the 1976-1980 period increased from 2.6 to 2.7 percent in actual prices and it declined from 1.7 to 1.2 percent in identical prices for the state retail trade, including in the sale of food products -- from 4.4 to 4.9 percent and from 2.8 to 2.2 percent respectively¹⁶.

A certain portion of the output of the LPKh's is procured by the state and consumer cooperation. In 1978, the proportions for products obtained from the LPKh's, compared to the overall volume of state procurements of agricultural products were as follows: potatoes -- 25 percent, wool -- 16, vegetables -- 7, livestock and poultry -- 7, milk -- 5 and eggs -- 3 percent¹⁷.

The experience of socialist countries and our own experience serves to confirm that further development of the LPKh's can proceed along the lines of having them included in stable cooperation with public production. Thus, in Tatarbunarskiy Rayon in Odesskaya Oblast, the kolkhozes supply the kolkhoz farmyards with goslings and also feed free of charge in accordance with the fattening norms. For their part the kolkhoz members raise the geese to a definite weight and thereafter sell 70 percent of them back to the farm at agreed upon prices. The payments are included in the average annual earnings. Young large-horned cattle are being fattened on a similar basis in L'vovskaya and Volynskaya Oblasts¹⁸. In Zaporozhskaya Oblast, the fattening of calves and young pigs is being carried out extensively on the plots of rural residents, on a contractual basis with the public farms¹⁹.

Further development of the LPKh's must be based upon these new and progressive forms for their relationships with the public economy. This will enable them to operate in better harmony with the public farms in the future.

FOOTNOTES

1. See: Materials of the 26th CPSU Congress. Moscow, Politizdat, 1981, p 47.
2. Ibid, p 48
3. For example, see: "Politicheskaya ekonomiya dlya neekonomicheskikh vuzov" /Political Economy for Non-economic VUZ's/. Moscow, Politizdat, 1979, p 331. Some economists tolerate the possibility of having private plots for manual and office workers, but they do not consider them as being typical or of having relationships with public production. "The private plot of a kolkhoz member is closely associated with the public farm of an artel and it adjusts to it and supplements it" (Kolesov, N. "Essence and Structure of Private Ownership in a Socialist Society." EKONOMICHESKIYE NAUKI /Economic Sciences/, No 12, 1973, p 19).
4. See: 2 September 1978 issue of TRUD.
5. See: Shmelev, G.I. "Ekonomika lichnogo podsobnogo khozyaystva v sotsialisticheskikh stranakh" /Economics of Private Plots in Socialist Countries/, Moscow, 1979, p 12.
6. See: "Narodnoye khozyaystvo SSSR v 1980" /National Economy of the USSR in 1980/, Moscow, Statistika, 1981, p 225.
7. Ibid, p 235.
8. See: PRAVDA dated 4 February 1980
9. The designers at the Minsk Tractor Plant created the excellent Belarus' MTZ-0.5 tractor. This motorized unit, known as the "Malyutkoy" (rating of 5 horsepower), can be employed for carrying out diverse types of work. The series production of this tract is being held up by departmental problems (See: 7 January 1980 issue of PRAVDA).
10. See: National Economy of the USSR in 1980, pp 384-385
11. See: Shmelev, G.I. Index of works, p 16.
12. Computed on the basis of data obtained from the Department of Budgetary Studies of the CSA for the Ukrainian SSR for 1978.
13. Ibid
14. See: 21 October 1981 issue of INDUSTRIAL'NOYE ZAPOROZH'YE /Industrial Zaporozh'ye/.

15. See: National Economy of the USSR in 1980, p 421.
16. See: Ibid, pp 424-425.
17. See: National Economy of the USSR in 1978. Moscow, STATISTIKA, 1979, p 204.
18. See: PRAVDA dated 4 February 1980.
19. 20 October 1981 issue of Industrial Zaporozh'ye.

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AGRO-ECONOMICS AND ORGANIZATION

INDUSTRIAL INITIATIVE FOR SUBSIDIARY ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT

Minsk SEL'SKAYA GAZETA in Russian 10 Jun 82 p 2

/Article by L. Kolbasko: "The Novopolotsk Variant"/

/Excerpts/ Over the past 20 years the municipal population in Polotskiy Rayon has increased twofold. A new modern city -- Novopolotsk -- has appeared. It has large industrial enterprises, a network of professional-technical schools and its own polytechnical institute. Individuals from all corners of the country have come to this large chemical city to work. And yet a large part of its population consists of individuals who yesterday lived in nearby villages.

A city is a city. Normally there is no requirement here for private farms. However, the fact that Novopolotsk absorbed a large number of rural residents may explain why a quick response was found here to the decisions handed down during the 26th CPSU Congress regarding the creation of subsidiary farms at industrial enterprises.

In August of last year the leaders of Novopolotsk enterprises issued a report to the plenum of the municipal committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia regarding work carried out in this regard. Great interest was displayed in a speech delivered by Candidate Member of the municipal committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia Vladimir Yakovlevich Grishutin. He discussed the subsidiary department at his enterprise -- Mezhozer'ye (literal meaning -- among the lakes), the title based upon the fact that many picturesque lakes are to be found on the territory.

The experience of Mezhozer'ye is becoming a reference point for other industrial enterprises in Novopolotsk. A portion of the land at a training farm of the Vetrino SPTU /Agricultural Professional-Technical Institute/ is already being transferred over to a protein-vitamin concentrate plant, 600 hectares of land at the Rossony Sokol Kolkhoz have been turned over to the Novopolotsk Neft'orgsintez Association and preparations are underway to create a subsidiary farm at Polimer. And even small enterprises, the collectives of which number only 200-250 individuals, are interested in acquiring subsidiary farms. The railroad workers at a local station have already begun developing a rabbit breeding operation. Their neighbors at a washing and steaming station have a stocked pond and a hothouse for flowers.

There can be no doubt but that a city is capable of having its own subsidiary farm. But this is troublesome work. For example, at Mezhozer'ye alone the plans call for

the construction of more than 50 installations: an asphalt road, dwellings, a dining hall, young pioneer camp, store and a dance pavilion. All of this coupled with productive investments requires approximately 6 million rubles. This work must be carried out using mainly internal resources. Certainly, this is not an easy task for the Novopolotsk industrial enterprises, burdened as they are with important national economic tasks associated with their principal production operations. The annual output of one worker at such enterprises as Polimir and Neft'orgsintez is, for example, 120,000-150,000 rubles and the zone of services -- almost 1 hectare of plant space (and overall there are hundreds of hectares within the plant's limits), a tremendous amount of pipe, valves, knife switches, slide plates and ovens. It is even difficult to mention all of them. They are used for controlling the complicated and continuous chemical processes employed for converting crude petroleum into finished gasoline and solvents, clear polyethylene, the wool substitute nitron and liquid paraffins -- the foundation for growth in nutrient yeasts.

The industrial enterprises recognize the creation of subsidiary departments as a necessity and as a form for the effective investment of state funds in agricultural development. And there is good reason why the new farms of Maloye Sitno are confident that fine working conditions are being created here and that there will be ample youth and working hands available in the rural areas.

But in order to cope with such a task, it is not enough for the industrial enterprises merely to display initiative. Much depends upon the ministries to which they are subordinate, upon the Ministry of Agriculture and upon the local organs. Regardless of to whom the land belongs, it requires tending: it must be fertilized and plowed and the crops tended and harvested. This requires specialized agricultural equipment. But the plants do not have plows or harrows at their disposal. And it can be said that the Mezhozer'ye experiment was successful only because its managers created a good production base.

Similar assistance was lacking at another enterprise in the city -- Neft'orgsintez. It has 600 hectares of land at its disposal and not a single public building. It still lacks equipment and livestock. The enterprise is actually not prepared to manage a farm.

Problems also exist at the protein-vitamin concentrate plant. Here there are approximately 1,000 square meters of hothouse space which operate on the basis of exhaust production steam. The microbiologists wish to have meat from the subsidiary enterprise for their own tables. Agreement was reached to use a portion of the neglected land at the Vetrino Training Farm, with the exception of 100 hectares the approach to which was blocked by swamps. At the same time, a good road does exist leading to this land -- on the side of the Kolkhoz imeni Sil'nitskiy. And the Polotskiy Rayon Executive Committee could have supported the fair position taken by the plant and found a manager for this portion of the land. Instead, the decision was made to make available another 100 hectares -- of the best land.

The request by the protein-vitamin concentrate plant to be supplied with a minimal amount of agricultural equipment together with the lands of the training farm was indeed valid. However, this request found no support.

And indeed the position taken by the rayon executive committee should have been different: the solving of such problems, it was emphasized during the May (1982)

Plenum of the CC CPSU, must be carried out on an urgent basis and in a bold and industrious manner. Such action can produce immediate and noticeable results.

The Mezhozer'ye farm serves as a good example of this. But if the transitional period is dragged out: with the kolkhoz unable to consider the land its own and the plant still not prepared to cultivate it, then it is the state which suffers a loss from not having obtained products from ownerless hectares.

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AGRO-ECONOMICS AND ORGANIZATION

ECONOMIC FUNCTIONS OF ESTONIAN AGROINDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS

Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 15 Jul 82 p 2

/Article by A.B. Upsi, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia: "Funds of an Association"/

/Text It was during the Ninth Five-Year Plan that an active search was begun for new forms for administering agriculture during the period of its intensification in the Estonian SSR. Following a thorough study of the operational experience of production associations operating in other republics, the scientists and specialists elected to choose not the branch but rather the territorial principle for cooperation and agroindustrial integration. This decision was based upon the fact that the roots of the agricultural economy are inseparably tied to the land. Thus they decided to associate the agroindustrial associations created in Estonia with the land and with the rayon's territory.

The first of them was organized in Vil'yandiskiy Rayon. The operational results of the local RAPO /rayon agroindustrial association revealed that in the rayon, as noted by Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev during the May Plenum of the CC CPSU, a truly competent and democratic organ of administration is formed, one which is fully capable of influencing production while taking into account the interests of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

The operational experience of the Vil'yandiskiy RAPO has been adequately publicized in the press. There remains only to mention those new developments which have appeared in the economic relationships of members of the association. The centralized funds of the RAPO have become an important means for regulating these relationships. They are considerable. During the Tenth Five-Year Plan, 5.2 million rubles were centralized, with a large portion of these funds being used for expanding production.

A new method was found for the formation of the funds. Whereas earlier the principal indicator for determining the amount of withholdings for the centralized funds was as a rule profit, at the Vil'yandiskiy RAPO they tested a so-called normative coefficient developed using the methods of mathematical analysis. It makes it possible, to a considerable degree, to take into account the conditions of management -- the quality of the land, the availability of fixed productive capital and manpower and the use of mineral fertilizers, purchased feed and so forth. Farms having the best conditions contribute a large share to the centralized funds and those with worse conditions -- a lesser share. Moreover, the difference is rather

considerable: for farms which operate under complicated natural-economic conditions, the coefficient equals 0.51 and for the Sovkhoz imeni Gagarin, for example, 3.4. This farm contributes 35 rubles and 68 kopecks per hectare to the centralized funds.

The introduction of the normative coefficient promotes to a considerable degree a leveling off of the conditions of management. Those who operate under complicated conditions, as already mentioned, contribute less to the centralized funds but they obtain large sums from the mutual assistance fund. During the Tenth Five-Year Plan, for example, the Kyrgemyaz Sovkhoz was allocated 208,000 rubles merely for augmenting its working capital.

At the Vil'yandiskiy RAPO a solution was found for the problem of participation in the formation of centralized funds by the so-called functional elements of the association -- meat combine, dairy products combine and others. They were assigned dual subordination: the financing and planning of their activities are the responsibility of higher republic organs and operational management -- the RAPO's council.

Compared to the Ninth Five-Year Plan, average grain production at the Vil'yandiskiy RAPO increased by 39 percent during the Tenth Five-Year Plan, meat -- by 40 and milk -- by 20 percent. This increase is considerably higher than the average for the republic. The Vil'yandiskiy Rayon kolkhozes and sovkhoses obtained 820 quintals of milk and 205 quintals of meat from every 100 hectares of land. These indicators served as the best form of propaganda for the new forms of administration for agricultural production.

The successes achieved by the Vil'yandiskiy RAPO are obvious. But it must not be forgotten that it operated in a well developed agricultural rayon. The total amount of profit obtained here by the farms exceeded 20 million rubles annually. But how does such an association fare in a rayon which has complicated production conditions and in which the farms are poorer and profits considerably lower?

Only experience can furnish the answer. And the decision was handed down in the republic to continue the experiment in the rayon, many economic indicators of which are lower than the average ones for the republic. Thus an RAPO was created in Pyarnuskiy Rayon. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia recommended that the post of 1st secretary of the Pyarnuskiy Rayon Party Committee be filled by Val'ter Udam, who earlier headed the Vil'yandiskiy Rayon party organization. He thoroughly studied the nature of the experiment being carried out and he was an ardent advocate of the new methods of agricultural management.

The Pyarnu Association did not remain long as the "younger brother." It soon overtook its predecessor. Here, in addition to the subunits of Goskomsel'khoz-tekhnika and mezhkolkhozstroy and the dairy and meat combines, new members of the association included a forestry farm, consumer cooperatives and a collective fishery. Active work was carried out in the rayon by an inter-farm enterprise for the extraction of litter peat and in inter-kolkhoz pig farm. The RAPO created its own departments for the repair of radio equipment for dispatcher communications and for electric motors. In addition to furnishing direct assistance to the farms, these departments produce sufficient profit for precluding the need for the kolkhozes and sovkhoses having to contribute for the maintenance of the agroindustrial association's apparatus.

The Pyarnu RAPO developed and has begun to implement successfully a program for improving backward kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The association's council has provided them with resources from its own funds and reinforced them with additional personnel. The rayon party committee has succeeded in supplying several farms not just with individual specialists, as has been done in the past, but rather with well staffed brigades of competent workers. In many instances these farms succeeded in overcoming their backwardness rather quickly.

Two years later, the 1st secretary of the rayon party committee V. Udam, when delivering a report before a rayon elections and reporting conference, was able to inform the delegates that five kolkhozes and sovkhozes had been removed from the list of backward establishments. Whereas the rayon's average milk yield per cow over a period of 2 years had increased by 324 kilograms, in this latter group of farms the increase amounted to 601 kilograms.

The bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia approved the experiment conducted by the Pyarnuskiy Rayon Party Committee and the agroindustrial association with regard to pulling backward farms up to the level of leading ones and it recommended its use in all of the republic's rayons. It is important to note that the rate of development for the Pyarnu RAPO is not diminishing this year and that within a brief period of time it succeeded in doubling its production of organic materials. Moreover, it operated on the basis of its own tested methods, combining the efforts not only of the kolkhozes, sovkhozes, an inter-farm peat enterprise and Sel'khozkhimiya but also those of industrial enterprises in the rayon.

Permit me to cite an example. The principal peat bogs in the rayon are under the jurisdiction of the Tootsi Peat-Briquette Plant. But the upper layer is not sufficiently decayed for the production of briquettes. On the other hand, this same upper layer is suitable for use by a department of Sel'khozkhimiya, which has been assigned the task of procuring peat for composting. Thus the interests of the peat-briquette plant and Sel'khozkhimiya coincide completely. These enterprises cooperated in both funds and resources. Before long they were joined by the Pyarnu Kalur Collective Fishery, which is making the pits deeper in the interest of creating a fish nursery here. The plant and the collective are assisting one another in terms of both manpower and equipment. Nor are the kolkhozes and sovkhozes remaining aloof on the sidelines. During the winter months they make their own motor vehicles and tractors available for the peat extraction operations, since they are vitally interested in above-plan extraction of litter peat.

Just as in the past, dairy cattle husbandry is developing at a high tempo in Pyarnuskiy Rayon. The rayon has already overtaken the farms in Vil'yandiskiy Rayon in terms of milk yield per cow. Three years ago, 80 percent of the milk here was of 1st grade quality and at the present time -- 97 percent. A functional member of the RAPO -- the Pyarnu Dairy Products Combine -- played a considerable role in achieving this result. It exercises constant control over the quality of the milk directly on the farms and together with the farm specialists it is undertaking measures aimed at eliminating the shortcomings.

Thus we have at our disposal the experience of two agroindustrial associations which operated under different economic conditions. The correctness of the method selected was borne out by the successes of experiments conducted at the rayon level in Latvia and Georgia. Based upon this data, the decision was made to create RAPO's in all of the republic's rural rayons.

Certainly, this decision was preceded by detailed preparation. I recall how during one meeting, Vil'yar Karo, who was then chief of the Yygevaskiy Rayon Agricultural Administration (he is now the chairman of the Yygevaskiy RAPO), state that a fine solution had been found in Vil'yandiskiy and Pyarnuskiy Rayons for the problem of attracting functional members of RAPO to the formation of centralized funds. And what is the situation in Yygevaskiy Rayon. Indeed, here there is neither a meat combine nor a dairy products combine. Thus the problem becomes more acute. Many are of the opinion that the more processing enterprises there are in a rayon, the richer the centralized funds of the association.

This could have been the case if a proposal had not been made to create a single center for the agroindustrial complex in the republic, or as set forth in the report delivered before the May Plenum of the CC CPSU by Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, a final element of the APK -- an agroindustrial committee. The decision was made at the beginning of the year for the republic's Ministry of Agriculture to undertake some of the functions of such a center on a temporary basis. Gosplan began operating on a new basis: tractors, bulldozers and other items of equipment are being distributed from the funds for this year not to Minsel'khos /Ministry of Agriculture/, Goskonsel'khos'tekhnika or Estkolkhozstroy, as was earlier the case, but rather directly to the RAPO.

At the end of last year, a competent committee was created for the purpose of studying the problems associated with creating a republic APK. This committee included executives of various ministries and Gosplan and also leading scientist-economists. It was tasked with developing recommendations for such problems of an agroindustrial complex as: production planning, financing, the issuing of credits, relationships with the state budget, economic relationships of members of the agroindustrial complex; leveling off the conditions of management; improving the forms for issuing wages; logistical supply; legal problems associated with the organizational structure of the APK.

When developing the work of a republic RAPO, the operational experience of our initial RAPO's will undoubtedly be taken into account. An economic evaluation of the management of agricultural production in all rayons has already been carried out throughout the republic. We have rayons which are obtaining additional profit as a result of excellent management conditions. But there are also some which are operating at a loss. This is natural in view of the fact that production operations are carried out in some rayons under unfavorable conditions -- hilly terrain, excessively high degree of stoniness of the fields, isolated location and so forth. According to estimates by scientists, annual losses caused by these factors amount to 23-25 million rubles. We are of the opinion that the republic's assistance fund should be at this same amount. Certainly, even in economically well developed rayons there are some backward farms. It is believed that internal reserves must be placed in use in order to include such kolkhozes and sovkhoses in rayon agroindustrial associations.

In addition to the assistance fund and a republic agroindustrial committee, we believe that a fund for correcting procurement prices is also required. This will make it possible to implement constant improvements in price formation among individual spheres of an APK and it will create equal conditions for them insofar as management and savings are concerned. Beyond any doubt, a material incentive fund and a reserve fund are required and, with the passage of time, perhaps even other funds.

The new forms for administering agricultural production and the great capital investments being employed for developing the agroindustrial complex are creating beyond any doubt tremendous opportunities for achieving new improvements not only in agriculture but throughout the national economy as a whole.

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